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## AGENTS.

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## TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY.-A discussion of interest and importance is now going on between the New York Times and the Tribune. ting to a reduction of the currency. The Times is apprehensive of much mischlef to the ercial interests of the country in the event pent circulation, as has been recommended by Professor Bowen, of Massachusettet but, should the retirement of our redundant currency be gradual and slow, it believes no ne dieaster need be feared. The Tribune, with its more "thorough" instincts, calls for a grand contraction at the earliest possible moof the war this will be the first step in order It accordingly administers a caution to specustors and dealers in general not to be caught with a surplus of merchandise on hand at that moment, unless they would sacrifice themselves

In passing, we cannot help observing that when the great favorite of the Tribune, Secretary Chase, was at the head of the Treasury pertment, putting forth his notes by hunof this policy, not merely on the plea of neceselty, but as a cound principle in finance, the ne was far from being so rampant as it now is in favor of keeping the volume of the currency within moderate bounds. But as men ow older they are apt to grow wiser, especially when they have no friends or favorites to take

The time when and the process by which this reduction shall take place are comparatively unimportant, in our judgment. The fact that there must be a contraction constitutes shall take place to-morrow or ten years hence, in a single day or over whole lustra, matters little. In either case individuals and esociations that have been making purchases with a view to a further rise, and even banks which have give accommodations to such interests, will get their wings clipped. There will be sufferers, should the change take place this year; there will also be sufferers, should it so gradual as to be spread over a life time, and as thinly as some people spread butter at

The evil lay with the Treasury Department, Congress, and the nation at large in consenting to the issue of hundreds of millions of currency more than the wants of the American people required. Had the aggregate emission of Government paper never exceeded \$250,000,000, for of the collapse of many Western and Northern war, the Government and the country would then procurated industry would have been imparted without exciting the mad spirit of specuion and gambing which followed, or with drawing thousands of men from productive employment to chase the rainbow of fortune from hill to hill in the hope of becoming millionaires without labor. That course however greenbacks, until our currency threatened to go the way that the Confederate "money" has gone-to the dogs. Fortunately the eyes of the more sober and intelligent citizens at length were opened to the danger, and a loud demand was made that Congress at once put a stop to the ruinous as well as demoralizing policy that

had been pursued under Mr. Chase's adminis-On no subject of a purely secular nature is it casier to throw dust into the eyes of most men than the nature of money. Hardly one in ten thousand takes the trouble of sitting down and investigating it as a science. Hence the almost universal impression that mere money is wealth, some even dreaming that money only is wealth. Now, so far from either being true, we will make free to say that, with a sufficient amount in circulation to equalize values with the rest of the world, the addition of any further suns, all. This may seem strange, if not false in principle; but it is strictly true. Let us explain: Suppose the ordinary, natural wants o the American people are three hundred millions of dollars in specie, with an equally large amount of bonk paper, checks, drafts, &co which, to a limited extent, by liquidating debts, answer all the purposes of money. Now, as addition of three hun-red millions of gold and silver, with a corresponding increase of paper, would add to our wealth as a people nothing at all. Why? Because the very first would be a wild speculation among money stock operators, merchants, manufacturers, real estate abundantly seeking employment as to be a ding in the market. Up would rush stocks and public securities of all kinds; next would follow produce, dry-goods, and all kinds of manufacared articles, because the holders would know that they could get all the needed accommodations to bear ay under the loads. Real estate and rents would be the last to feel the great ground swell; but lu time they, too, would advance, and keep advancing long after some of the others should have begun to experience a

volume of money (no matter of what kind) would be to double prices of all kinds labor equally with its products. In other words, with two dollars instead of one in circulation, the two would go only as far in making purchases could have been reached by a law enacting that henceforth fifty cents should be called a dollar. True, it would be greesly unjust to creditors and those in receipt of fixed incomes, but so has been every legal-tender act placed on the statute-book since gold stood at a premium Those measures have given us a temporary fin h of prosperity, to be followed by one of corrending adversity, or all experience is au lise tale and the moral laws governing the universe are a myth. Those laws which enacted that an irredeemable paper-promise, no matter how cetly given, should be a dollar to all intents and purposes, are now costing the General Government hundreds of millions every year in the shape of actitions prices, and the trouble is not

An apprehension is expressed in some quart. 's that the very heavy luffur of rebel deerters into our lines is in pursuance of the programme of a deep rebal conspiracy. The idea is that their design is to organize a tremendous aid in the very heart of the loyal States. They should not be wronged by uninst suspicion but let them be watched by millions of keen

thout a battle than Napoleon took in any

three of the greatest ba wee he ever fought. The present Congress has come to an

Capture of Three Notorious Outlaws. Sue Mundy Captain Magruder, and Cap-

The notorious ontlaws, Snc Mnudy, or Jerome Clark, Captain Billy Magruder, and Henry Medkiff have been captured and are now securely lodged in the Military Prison of this city. It will be recollected that Magruder was severely wounded about twenty days ago in an encounter with Federal troops. Colonel Dill, our Post Commandant, a few days ago received information that the outlaw was lying in a tobacco barn on the place of Cox, near a little village known as Webeter, about teu miles sonth of Branden Medkiff. On Saturday evening he despatched a detachment of fifty men of the 30th Wisconsin volunteers down the river, on the steamer Grey Eagle, to make an effort to capture the illustrious trio. About sunrise ou Sunday morning the soldiers arrived at the place, and quietly surrounded the barn. The door was broken open, and Sue Mundy, as they approached, with a pistol in each hand, fired | true, he has made a very important achievement, two shots in quick succession at the boys in blue. The aim was true, and four of them fell woundfiant after this desperate exhibition of her army of Gen. Lee. prowess with fire-arms, and refused to surrender ily as a prisoner of war The terms were agreed to, and the three notorious guerillas were taken risoners. The scout returned to the city yesday morning, with the prisoners securely guarded. Magrader is in a weak condition and uffering greatly from the effects of his wound. It is thought he will yield up the ghost before morning dawns.

Sne Mundy, or Jerome Clark, is a rosyhecked boy, with dark eyes and scowling brow. Medkiff is a five, stalwart specimen of humanity. He was confined in the Military Prison here ut one year ago, but escaped from the guard while on his way, with other prisoners, to Camp Bonglas. He has led a wild life, and we trust that he will explate his many crimes upon the gallows before many days. Clark and Medkiff are now irosed, and closely confined in cells in the Military Prison. Magruder is receiving medical attention in the Military Prison Hospital.

The Indianapolis Journal of the 10th inst. bas a bad article in regard to Kentucky. It

Hardly a day passes without our hearing of the perpetration of tresh querilla outrages in Kentucky. This kind of bose, thievish, pred-atory warfare, must receive encouragement from the people of the districts where it is wared, otherwise it would long since have been brought to a termination. There are many sound Union people in Kentucky, but dubious Unionists and positive secessionists are in the ascendancy.

This is unjust. It is terribly unjust. We of Kentucky, have implored the privilege of tnrnlog out in force to regist the guerillas. We have been denied that privilege. We are told, that, if we turn out to defend ourselves and our State, we are ontlaws. Then, what are we to do or to be?

rebel deserters arriving in Chattanooga, says the report a terrible state of affairs existing through that region. The whole country is roaming with gangs of maranders, composed of deserters from the rebel army and rebel citizens, who rosm over the land, rotbing, plundering, and even murdering defenceless men and women. The thieves even stoop to rob the women of their clothing and children of their shoes. Life is cheeply held, and the rights of property are

FIGHT AT RINGGOLD.-A few nights ago Gatewood made a raid into Ringgold. The officer commanding at that place received information of the intended raid before nightfall, and made proper disposition to meet it, and when which there was an actual want, in consequence at the appointed hour the Johnnies rushed in, they were met by such a terrific volley of Minie killed; Patton reached Lafavette and died there. the Government, the motive is laudable, though eventeen of Gatewood's men and seven of his

the leader of fifteen desperadoes who infest Dade county, Ga., recently made a raid across Lookout Mountain to Bayley's cross roads, in Molacitizens. They surrounded Mr. Rodger's house. and while attempting to steal the horses, one of apon and severely wounded him in the thigh. The party then to k Mr. Rodger's horse, and placing their fainting leader upon him, couveyed him off.

A few days ugo, says the Chattanooga azette, Lieut. Monroe, in command of a few mer from his own company (B), 6th Tennessee mounted infautry, run upon a squad of bushwhackers at a point on Walden's Ridge, and lu he skirmish which ensued, he killed a young brother of that desperate guerilla Brady, wh was hung a short distance from Cleveland last December. Another of the gang named Frasier

REBLIS NEAR CLEVELAND, -A force of rebels said to number about one hundred, were reon Wednesday. Eight or ten of their party were captured during the day by some of our forces. Another large party crossed the line of the Chattanoors and Knoxville railroad, between Cleveland and McDonald's Station, Thursday

in Cumburland away from their commands and from any Union forces, and the guerillas carried them off, taking at the same time a couple of tine horses. If the rebs will remrn the borses, they are welcome to the Gene als.

It has been reported that our excellent brother editor Add. H. Sanders was recently South. He wasn't. We never believed he was. He may never go to heaven, but, if he goes to

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, save that when the people of that State properly vance of the Federal troops. It will be a long time before they understand the issue differently

General Joe Johnston, in his late report says that his loss in his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta was 15.000 men, and estimates Sherman's at 75,000. A General who estimates like that should be held in very little estimation

The passage of the negro army bill at Richmond, now certain to take place, strikes | Red Sea, upon the next map of South Carolina? slavery forever from the soil of this continent It will have no more existence than the old system of servitude under the administration of

The Mobile Register says the sonls of the ebels are not disarmed, but their hands are. That will do, Rebs. So long as you have no arms in your hands, we have no apprehensions

appointment from General Lee in defiance of the wishes and exertions of Jeff Davis. There is a good deal of growling and not a little biting and scratching in the Onfederate menagerie.

carin Owen county, last week, as a guerilla was trying to run away with a horse, the horse ren away with him. The rascal's arm was broken. Pity it wasn't his neck. It is useless to speculate as to where Gen.

morrow and elsewhere the next day. Like a The Richmond Whig thinks 'Sherman is a very vacillating General." It is very true that

The Richmond Engulrer thinks that, ofter little while, ' nothing will be left of Shermau." True, nothing icf: he's all right.

South Carolina chivalry, like the tremen-We value it: er a more than we did its done rear so generally ascribed to the lion, is WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

The news from the seat of war in the linas naturally excites great attention. The despatches admit a trivial rebel success on the 6th Inst., near Kluston, in North Carolina, which considerably emboldened the enemy, inducing him to repeat his attacks upon our forces, who finally repulsed and severely punished him. The army of General Schofield is reported as being within three miles of Kinston, which is a railroad centre on the march from Newbern to Goldsboro, and no great distance from the latter place. On the 10th lnst., some bloody fighting occurred near Kinston and the conflict was for some time doubtful, but terminated in favor of the Federal arms. burg, being nursed by Sne Mundy and Captain | Our force regained the position from which for an intervat they were compelled to retire, the rebels leaving their dead and wounded unprotected on the field.

Very gratifying intelligence reaches us from the gallant forces under Sheridan, who has been Operating between Lynchburg and Richmond. It is reported that Gen. Sheridan now occupies the city of Lynchburg. If the intelligence be The occupation of Lynchburg will enable Sheridan to command the whole line of the Tennes see and Virginia railroad, so essential to the THE SUMMER CANVASS-THE SECOND CON-

RESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It is apparent to all that the approaching Angust election of members of Congress and of our State Legislaure is to be one of vast interest and importance, and is to turn mainly if not entirely on the question; Shall Kentucky ratify the Constitutional Amendment? In view of the exciting character which the discussion may assume, the friends of the measure should everywhere put forward firm, moderate, and just men, who have the conrage to say the truth and do their duty, but without offensiveness to those who differ from hem. That they will be treated in this style we have some reason for doubting. But they will, if they only keep their temper, be the gainers by heated and nubecoming opposition. And let all men, not merely those who have been accounted of the Union party, those who have sympathized with rebellion, but now see that slavery is doomed, and that the rebellion cannot suc cold, and who really want peace, business, and prosperity restored, be careful not to commit medices prematurely against the amendment and in favor of an indefinite continuance of strife about that which is now hopelessiv lost Evente and new reasons are being rapidly brought to view, and we may all be for the amendment before another year elapse. Now that the Southern Congress has voted to put two hundred thousand flaves lu their army, and Mr. Hunter, the ablest rebel Senator, when voting for the measure under instructions from the Virginia Legislature, has declared that slavery and the Confederacy were ruined, let no man here be afraid to declare and to vote that the

time has come to end forever the slavery agitation

In view of the approaching summer canvass, our attention has been directed to a cali for a convention of the conservative Union party of the Second Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress. The call appears to have been agreed upon at a meeting of five estimable gentlemen at Frankfort a short time before the adjournment of the Legislature. It was done at a time when no gentleman had aunounced himself as a candidate, when it was not known that there would be more than one, before any demand had come from any of the people for such a convention, and at a time when, from several of the counties, Hon. George H. Yeaman was recelving assurances fro McClellan men of their warm approbation and offers of renewed support from the entire Union party of those counties. If such a convention has been called with the bong fide intention and Wm. Patton, and a man named Steward were desire of harmonising and uniting the friends of there may have been no immediate occasion for it. If, however, the convention is called for the purpose of uniting a portion of the franchised by the law of the land, in support of some caudidate in opposition the amendment, in the vain hope that by such combination Mr. Yeaman's defeat can be accomplished, it is an unwise and dangerous movement, to say the least of it; it should prove a failure; rudent men will stand aloof from it. We are not prepared to condemn any body or anything

> that it does not appear to us or to the people as We believe it is generally known among the friends of Mr. Yeaman that he has not desired again to be a caudidate for Cougress. With their ensent he would now decline to be a candiwe think they are right. His relutions to the ubject of the Constitutional Amendment in is State, in the late Congress, and throughout the nation, are such that the friends of the measure have a right to demand his assistance. What have they, who think he ought to have acted differently in regard to the amendment, to gain by discarding him

> Upon reconstruction, upon confisca tion, upon questions of civil and milltary inriedictions, nion all questions affecting he liberty of the citizen and the form and spiri of our Government, he has been watchful and zealous, while his successful efforts to prevent a ruixons and oppressive draft without proper corrections and proper credits, and to prevent a ruinous taxation apon the greatest export of the State, were well known and appreclated at the time, and caunot be forgotten hereafter. His constituents will not now commit the gregions folly of becoming his political enemics only because he no longer tries to couserve an institution which all admit to be irretrievably lost. They will prudently consider that in times like these, when there are so many elicate and important interests to gnard a Washington, it is imperatively required that they shall be represented by a man of ne tional reputation, with an acknowledged and

After the capture of Fort Sampler by the bels in 1861 Governor Pickens, of South arolina, issued an address, in which he said: We have humbled the flag of the United tates, and, as I have the honor to preside as our Chief Magistrate, so help me God, there is o power ou this earth that shall lower from

cotent influence with those who may have their

rests to deal with.

Well, the rebel flags are lowered, but where's

gerA good many members of the Confederate ongress have made their escape from Richond, and the rebel authorities can't ascertain where they are. Perhaps they are hiding i caves and cellars. The Richmond Enquirer earnfollow their example. It seems to think that mards should be placed around his house to a watch shouldn't be set upon the editor as well

The four soldlers of the 30th Wisconsin were wornded by Sue Mundy, were sent to the Barracks Hospital yesterday. Their names are John A. Robbins, company II, ganshot wound in the bowels, which passed through: John G. White, company F. wonnded n upper part of the right lung, bail still in his body: W. A. Wadsworth, company A. wounded in left ankle; another of the 30th Wisconsin was slightly wounded.

adopted the motto "Vletory or death." Wa guess they dou't look for either. Probably the Mobilians, like the Charlestonians, despairing be can't make no his mind to stay long in any of victory, will not stop to die but run away

> If negro armics are raised in the South, the whites of that section will probably howl at the consequences. It will be there a at sea, where black appearances are followed by white equalls.

car the most nestilent secretals in the world are our Southern insurgents.

THE CAPTURE OF SUE MUNDY, &C .- Some ndividuals have waxed exceedingly wrothy over a statement published in the Journal in ciation to the capture of Sue Mundy and her or his confederates. We said that the ontlaws refused to surrender only as prisoners of war, which terms were agreed to. Our amiable friends assure us that we are greatly mistaken,

delivered up to the anthorities at Louisville We omitted the proviso, and we are extremely sorry for the omission. When we look at the question falrly the mistake is not such a monstrous one after all. The ontlaws did surrender as prisoners of war, and on board the steamer, from Brandenburg to Lonisville, they were treated as such. We trust that we will offend nobody by asking why this American statesmen. was so. Who ever heard of Sne Mnndy, Magruder, or Medkiff extending a privilege of the

kiff made a desperate fight, vet, certainly, they were not invincible. Magruder was lying upon a bed of pain in a weak, tottering condition therefore unable to offer any defence. Fifty Federal soldiers, fully armed, surrounded the house, yet the two outlaws kept them at bay, and were permitted to dictate terms for There was a smile upon thy lips, ender. They were guerillas, deeply steepe Red as the rosy tinge of eve, in blood and crime-they were recognized as utiaws—a price was upon their heads, yet they

were allowed to surrender as prisoners of war We are at a loss to understand how a Federal officer, knowing all of these facts, could accept such terms. Military usage and military law de Darling, my love is thine alonenot sanction such a proceeding. An outlaw aunot be permitted to surrender as a prisoner I only see thy pale, sweet face of war, even with stipulated conditions. To ac-

and freely say that the planning of the expedition reflects great credit upon the officers connected with it. The Cairo War Eagle has Information ncerning the state of affairs in Western Kenncky. A few days since three men were olited on the Ciluten road, five miles from Columbus, and \$1,800 in greenbacks taken om them. The men were farmers, returning home from Columbus, where they had sold their cotton. The robbers were disguised as

negroes, having their hands and faces black-

ede to such a proposition is to acknowledge

We rejoice at the capture of the cnt-throats,

the individual as being engaged in waging a ic

ritimate warfare.

They say that the gnerillas surrendered to be

held as prisouers of war until they should be

kind to a Federal soldier? Who ever knew of

three desperate entthroats treating a prisoner

in a kind and humane manner? Sue and Med

Lately, an expedition of 1,000 of the 4th nited States heavy artillery, at Columbus, under Captain Moss and Lieutenant Putnam, and ther officers, started on a scout for Hickman.

After passing Moscow, a considerable force of ebels was encountered, and a continual skir fishing was kept up till near Hickman. The iring was quite sharp, but the only loss on our side was one man very slightly wounded. The rebels are very bold in making their attacks on our men. Being encamped at night, the enemy approached within ten feet of the pickets. On in this government, and to accept, at the earliest the expedition it was learned that a rebel officer, moment, that new system of labor and aid to be a Major, was killed during the fight, industry to which we all know and admit we mus he ball passing through his head.

A most nnenviable state of affairs prevails at Hickman, there being no Federal troops there. A tebel named Harris virtually commands the post, granting passes, and giving permits to titizens to sell and receive goods. He has a few rebels under his control, and he pretends that his object is to put down guerillas and enstain the rebel soldiers, who frequently make their appearance in town. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Memphis packets continue to land at Hickman. Their being attacked someday, will be no matter of surprise, as lt would be an easy matter to have 100 or 200 rebels in town for the purpose.

BARRACKS NEWS -ODe hundred convalescent were received at the Barracks yesterday from various points. The transfers were one haudred and ninety-three to Nashville, thirty-seven to Oweneboro, and thirty-one to Cairo, Ill.

Why Roger A. Pryor, one of the worst ad most malignant rebeis that over swore by the Confederate flag and at the Union flag, was treated while a prisoner so much better than other rebei prisoners are, we cannot understand. We have stopped trying to understand it.

The Kentneky Contributor to the Cincinati Gazette is still raging and snapping at the neels of Gen, Palmer. General, make a slight backward motion of your heal and kick his brains out. There appears to be considerable uncer

tainty as to the exact present locality of Sherman, the Rebel-Queiler. The Federals don't know where he is, and the rebels wou't tell. The Confederate Government hasn't paid

If its troops for more than a year. Well, Shermen will pay them and their masters off when he gets a chance. It is alleged that the Southern Confed-

racy keeps a "stiff ripper lip," and we anticipate that the stiffness will soon spread over its The Southern Confederacy ought to be

it can't shrink much at anything. The rebel papers talk of "the future of the South." General Sperman seems about making Uncle Sam a present of it.

Why is General Sherman's demonstration against the Southern Confederacy like a hurri-

The Richmond Enquirer contains au adselou that the South's readmission may become expedient. General Sherman is a very profound and

able man. His great march has been the march Fort Fisher was bombarded by our for till its name should have been changed to Fort

Many of the rebel cities are noon a sand soil. Perhaps that's why they cave so readily

The rebels may soon, as they fully expect. nish the world, but we shall astonish them. The rebeis are trying to belittle Sherman words. He is belittling them by deeds.

Gold has caused the fall of a great many people, and now it is falling itself. FIf a General has no 'ontcome' about in, he should have no income.

> (For the Sunday Journal.) TEXAS. BY WM. COPETLAND PRENTICE. It is in truth a goodly land!

The hills, the plains, the forests grand, Stretch far away where'er we gaze, Till in this soft Spring's dreamy haze, The green below and blue above Join in a weddinghood of love. The vast, the glorious prairies tie denesth the clear o'erarching sky Julstretching to the far-off blue With myriad flowers of every hue. As If a thousand rathbows, riven And shattered in the showery heaven,

Had fallen from their place of birth

In fragments to the lovely earth. From their mysterious caverus leap oll on their course the earth above As bright, as deep, as woman's love Touir and sunshine, cloud and sky.

Health sparkles he each sprac an Mhagan It smlles from every leaf and flower, It sports and sleeps beneath the trees, Its fresh wing rustles in the broeze, Like great got s of the upper air,

And lovely women and brave men The breasts that like a living rock Fore San Jaciute's battle-shock To suard the'r young land's alorious

A Parisian correspondent savs: "M. Fetes, one of King Leopold's most erudite librarians, at last gives poor Ronget de Lisie the credit of being the author of the Marscillaise. Tho doubts raised by him as to the anthorship of the revolutionary hymn led to an action at law between the relatives of the dead poet and the person who so pertinaciously disputed its paernity, but who now follows the multitude in ascribing it to De Lisle."

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, reigned his scat in the rebel Senate on the 1st inst. Mr. Rives says that the shattered condition of his health and his advanced age render him incapable of discharging his official duties, and a sense of duty and propriety Impels him to retire from public life. Before the war, Mr. Rives was one of the most able and eminent

(For the Sunday Journal.)

TO E-. I never can forget the look Thou gav'st me, darting, yester morn— Thy face so pale, so sweetly sad, Made bright the hope I thought forlors: The wavy bralds of thy dark hair; Twined softly o'er thy forehead fair; Beamed on me their divinest light.

When, cloudless in the crimson west, The sun goes down with slient leave All things were bright before me then— Rock, rill, and river—mount and glen; And every bird on moor and ies, Seemed whispering thy dear name to me

Where'er I wander o'er the earth-Where'er I path'ers woodiamls trace; The flowers that grow all fair and sweet— Each wild easeade and murmnring brook— The sunshine and the showers of spring, Bring back that foud, enchanting look. Oh! never-never more again

Can sught that lives beneath the skles. Give to my raptured soul such bliss As that sweet glance from thy dark eyes; I turned from their consuming fire, My love, my darling, my desire, To live a hermit by the sea. That separates the self from me!

THE MAGNITUDE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE

AMERICAN WAR, [From the Loudon Times. Feb. 23.] We are witnessing with much though various luterest one of the greatest military spectacles ever presented to the civilized world. All things considered, there never was such fightlug before, and for the like of it we have to imacine several of Napokon's most terrible cam-palgus fought together in one country by tue hostile factions of one people, and with all the freeh aids and appliances which art has since contributed to the service of war. Very few of all the better for us, a short-sighted selfishness may suggest; all the worse for ourselves, if not our material interests, wiser monitors will say. It is, however, wouderful, considering that we call the performers in this great tragedy brothers and conside, partners in race, in language, in religion, and in laws, how few of us have relatives and friends in the war. This is because the emigration for many years past has been confined to the laboring classes. The shipbulders, merchants, and manufacturers who have sisculated on the wants of the belligations, and manufacturers are only a small fraction of the British community, and we hear of their doings rather through American than any home channels. The great all the better for us, a short-sighted selfish American than any home channels. blockade running or supplying arms and amminition to the combatants. It is, however, a milancholy fact that we have contributed almost everything necessary to the spectacle. We have supplied from our own raceboth com-

ass of our people, not only those in the deep liet of private society, but those in the great at a man said to be making his fortune by batants at least nine out of ten of them; we have provided the bone of contention, both the riginal slavery and the more modern cry gainst lt; we have furnished arms, powder, against it; we have invision caps and the medicine cheets, the clothing, and a good deal of the shipping, and of all the other materials required. Some of us have gone behind the scenes and brought back strange experiences. Strff officers, engineers, doctors, and even elergymen have gone on errands of science or entihalf. But we, ordinary spectators, see every-hing as the Americans themselves saw our Rus-lan and Indian difficulties. There may have When the matter is quite out of our knowledge, a million seems no more than a hundred. But we are quite at home lu this business before us.

The language of the men, the lamiliar termina-tions and predices of their names, with an occa-sional touch of mother wit thrown in by the tions and prefixes of their names, with an occasional touch of mother wit thrown in by the principal actors, give a sort of domestic luterest to the performance.

America is bearing the palm to at least the magnitude of her war, though we still have to wait for that marvellous reconciliation that is to astonish the world. Great as she has been in peace, and great as she has; proved herself in war, the finds it not so easy to repair the shattered vase. On the contrary, the vast mischlef spreads, and, do what we will, we are doomed to see complications rising Norm and South, on every sea, on the Parline as well as the Atlantic coast. A great war is apt to become uncontrollable, because illimitable, two vast for control, with too many issues for forethought, it riess to the scale of natural coavulsion, the workings of which may not be stayed or foreseen, and which can only be told when all is over, in many a long and sad history. How can we be some that some of these fragments heaped up or harled aloft will not come crushing down on us? Already commerce and manufacture throb at every beat of that still miguty heart, and the horse and farars of thousands. cture throb at every beat of that still might heart, and the hopes and fears of thousands among us rise and fall as some new rage ex-

It is so reduced that one would think cites the American breast, or as it violes under some touch of grace, some qualm of conscience, or some voice of reason and common sense. The present stage of this great struggle is diceable for its marked novelty upon the tenor of the last four years. The extreme exhaus of both sides as to men and as to money app of both sides as to men and as to money appears to reduce it impossible to carry on the war as it has been carried on. There will not be for the future those stupendous armsments, that waste of material, and those far more dreadful sacrifices of human life. There will not be such costly and marderous struggles for the possession of certain points, whether inland or maritime. Both sides seem to have discovered that they have made mistakes in attaching an exaggerated importunce to positions required for no purpose. We have, then, before us the alternatives of a peace or a war carried on more in the open country, (there gnerilla tashion or by fact changed the fortunes and the face of the war. Such a change will involve others, and, not the least, it will be liable to bring forward military adventures who do not depend on either Wash ington or Richmond for their resources or their plans, perhaps not even their authority. Such a result is fiaught with perilons consequences to every constituted or recognized power, either on the soil or at all within reach of this great earth shaking. We have no thought of frightening the Americans into peace—nay, the danger is as much ours as theirs; but, if the war proceeds, it will one day come to such a pass that neither we nor they will be able to any who are the real rulers of that vast continent, and who are the men whose power, whose ington or Richmond for their resources or their and who are the men whose power, whose vengcauce, or whose wisdom we have to watch. That the war must enter ou a new phase is evident from the proved impossibility of carry-ing it on with the existing institutions, or rather constitution. The requisite levies, whether of men or money, cannot be made under a system of much divided and even discordant authority. When the President is obliged to employ deectives to see that the States do their duty, the

antees for liberty is an incident that will soon be a matter of history. But years pass by great transce loss take place, and a new generation is

rising to men's estate, under a reign of arbitra-ry power, and in the sphere of one all-absorbing contest. Will the state or the federation he the

more important in their thoughts? Or, if they should have a quarrel with the larger bond, will it be to fall tack on the lesser? The Amer-

leans have already sacrideed liberty for Union, and they may shortly but that they will have to sacrifice Union for empire. They will have to sacrifice that free, voluntary Union which their

day cannot be distant when the central power will do that duty as it is done in Europe—by the imperial arency, and uo other. Such was ever the result of long wars in times gone by, and the several States in this instance have proved that they are no more to be trusted than the feudal chiefs, the tributaries and allies, whose shortcomings, vacillation, or weakness have so often ruined the cause which depended on their loyalty and zeal. For the prosecution of a great war there must be not only a common cause and a common ardor, but the sacrifice of everything that interferes with parfect unity of action. One of the carliest consequences of our own great war with France was the lish Union, and the first result of the Indian mutiny was the transfer of the Indian government to the British crown. A divided authority makes large demands on time, and on that mutical deference which contribute see press to the In the House of Commons, the adjourned deto the British crown. A divided authority makes large demands on time, and on that mutual deference which contributes so much to the pleasures of peace, but becomes impossible when commands must be executed immediately and thoroughly, which is the only pace war can take to succeed. The Americans fouldy hope that the suspension of their constitutional guarantees for liberty is an incident that will soon be

permanent defence of the country.

Washington March 13. One hundred and thirty rebel deserters arrived at Colonel Ingraham's office this morning from City Point. They all cheerfully took the

55th.

The guerilla bands operating in the Virginia counties bordering on the Potomac are being heavily reinforced by men from the disbanded It is eaid that within the last two or three It is said that whill the last two or three weeks Mosby has added more than three thou-and men to his force, and that White's and kinchelo's bands have been increased accord-

recommends to the President the selection of some person from the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A large party of officers, Senators, and Representatives, accompanied by several ladies, went down the Potomac to-day, to visit the for-liftentions below M. Verroot. went down the Potomac to-day, to visit the for-tifications below Mt. Vernon.

On Saturday, a laborer in the Treasury De-partment, named J. H. Relss, while cleaning out one of the rooms in the huliding, picked np a package containing one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. With honesty as rare as com-mendable, he returned it to Secretary McCul-loch, by whom he was handsomely rewarded. The Treasury Department is cetting ready The Treasury Department is getting ready the funds for the payment of the Shenaudoah and Western armies. The payment of the Army of the Potomac has been nearly completed. Hereafter no claim presented by any whether a banker or attorney or other sentative, will be entertained by the War De-partment, unless said agent shall produce s ratment, unless said agent shall produce a certified copy of his license as granted by the collector, or a certificate from the assessor of his district, that he is not liable to license duty.

his district, that he is not liable to license duty. This rule applies to all persons presenting claims for allowance, except the same be done merely as a casual or incidental transaction, in which no license will be required.

It was well understood before the adjournment of the Senate ou Saturday, that the Freach mission would remain vacant for the present. No one has been mentioned in connection with it of late. It of late.

The Committee ou the Couduct of the War to-day had General Hooker before them. He laid before them all the facts respecting the

military operations in which he has participa-ted, which are being investigated by the Comttee. Washington is rapidly thinning out. Most ali of the Senators and members have departed for their homes. Those from the Pacific coast who were re-elected will probably remain over dur-

New York, March 14. NEW YORK, March 14.

The Herald's correspondence from In front of Kingston, N. C., dated the 11th instant, gives the following account of the flighting there on Wednesday, the 8th: The enemy, consisting of Hoke's division, made a determined elfort to urn our left flank. They came up rather nucepectedly and furiously, and the consequence was the loss on our part of a large portion of two regiments, who were flushed by superior numbers.

The left of the line, held by the 2d division,

commanded by Gen. Carrer, fought desperatoly, resorting to the bayonet when their ammunition was exhausted.

To compensate for losses here, Col. Savage, of the 12th New York Cavalry, made a detour on the rear and captured nearly one hundred Ou the same afternoon an atack was made on

On the same afternoon an atack was made on our right and repulsed without toss. Sceneral Schofield came up in the evening and assumed command Night coming on the action ceased. Capitain Fish, of the 12th New York cavalry, had lost two small howitzers, and Capitain Kelsey had lost a Napoleon gun. We had taken previously 200 prisoners during the day.

On Thursday morning, the 9th, Malloy fully reguined his original position, and continued to hold it.

The enemy charged upon him three times in

The enemy charged upon him three times in the evening, and were each time essily repulsed, with heavy loss of life and small loss of prisoners. The forenoon was mostly occupied with skirmishing along the whole line. We still hold our original line—ample breastwocks having been made, and stout hearts occupying both of them and the skirmisher pits.

All through the evening of the 9th, and night and morning of the 9th and 10th, the rebel fury again believed forth. They had evidently learned of something that arged them to renewed deeperation, and we afterward learned that it must have been the reception of intelligence by must have been the reception of intelligence by them that Couch was coming up overland to join Cox. This, of course, i necessitated a furi-

ous and speedy onset upon Cox in order to au-All night long the charged again and again, making six or seven different charges amid the roar of cannon and musketry that was deafening and terrible as it swept and surged through They had driven back our skirmish line from

determined to pour their bordes over into these, but the wave was sent bounding back time after time; and, finally, on the morning of the 10th, as they contemplated another flank ment, of Alahamians. From this time their ardor began to diminish, and vesterday afterwas every prospect that we would soon regain the skirmish-pits and win a handsome victor

n killed, wounded, and prisoners cannot be ever 2,000. The Colonel of the 111th Ohio was verely wounded in the leg.
The Herald's Washington special, dated the 3th, says the military situat ierstood to be more promising thou at any po-tiod during the war.

Richmond papers of to-day are filled with cloteful comments on the condition of affairs which they represent as desperate.

Sheridan they admit has played this mischlef

pressed that he will reach Bork's Station unop-posed, and destroy the last link between Rich-mond and anywhere clse.

It is believed here that Sheridan has already passed Burks's Station, the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and Richmond and Danyille roads, and gone either to Sherman or Creat.

saves Grant the trouble of cutting the This saves Grant the trouble of cutting the South ride road, and leaves to Geu. Lee the alternative of starving or dividing his already depleted forces and open Richmond to a promenade for Grant.

Washington, March 11, 11 A. M.

To Major-General Diz:
Despatches directly from herman and Schoeld have been received this morning. Sher-nan's despatch is dated March 8, at Laurel Hill, man's despaten is untereased.

Noth Carolina.

He ease, "We are all well, and have done finely. Details are for obvious reasons omitted, Gen. Schotfeld in;" a despatch dated Newbern, March 12, states that on Southwest creek Bragg was fairly besten. During the night he retreated across the Nouse at Kingston, and now

E. M. STANTON. The Times's Army of the Potomae corre-spondence, dated the 11th, says: Rebel dosert-ers report that Sheridan captured Lynchburg, Troops, to the number of 1,500 per day, leave

on Saturday.

New York, March 13. The City of Loudon, from Liverpool the 1st, via Queenstown the 2d, has arrived. She brings the following news.

England.—The Times hopes the public have digested the official intel

of found forearmed. Sir Frederick Bruce succeeds Lord Lyons at

pary, Lord Launton presented a petitlon from ustralla, praying for the immediate abolition Earl Granville said the government would

olcon's preface to the life of Julius Casar Napoleon's preface to the life of Julius Casar was published in all the London journals. The Pope ordered its immediate expurgation when published.

Italy.—The King has signed an amnesty for all the insurgents connected with the Turin

Trussia.—The Prussian note to Anstria de-mands the right to levy sailors in the Duchles for the Prussian navy, and the cession to Prus-sia of territory for the establishment of a canal to connect the German Ocean to the Baltic. At each month large fortified docks are to be erect-ed for the Prussian men-of-war. The postal and telegraphic departments of the Duchles are to be nuder Prussian direction.

to be nuder Prassian direction.

Concorn, N. H., March 14.

The election of State officers and members of Congress and the Legislature took place to day. The Republicans supported Frederick Sawthe for Governor, and the Democrats supported Edward H. Herrington, both residents of Manchester. The returns received indicate that Smythe's majority will exceed six thousand majority, which will be considerable of a Union gain over the vote of last year, when Gilmore's majority was about five thousand five hundred. The vote to-day will be some thousands less than last year. The result in the First Congressional District is close.

The abstract of Governor Brown's message telegraphed to the Richmond press has already been transferred to the columns of the Jonenal. From the full copy of the document we make the following highly interesting extracts:

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN, WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

If all the sons of Georgia under arms in other States, of which nearly fifty regiments were in Virginia, besides those in the Carolinas, Florida, and Tennessee, had been permitted to meet the fee npon her own soil, without other assistance, General Sherman's army could never have pa-sed from her mountains to her seatord, and destroyed their property and their homes. He had nearly four hundred miles to march through an enemy's country; he was enmarch through an enemy's country; he was en-tirely dependent upon bis wagon train which he carried with him for a supply of ammunition, without the possibility of replenishing after what he had was consumed. Had he been resisted from the start by a competent force, and compelled to fight, his ordnance stores must soon have been exhausted, and he force to an unconditional enrender. Such another opportunity to strike the enemy a stunning blow will not probably occur during the war.

IMPRESSMENTS. derate Government, or others who refuse to ell their surplus at market value, for the use of didgent soldiers' familles, and of persons who re left destitute by the ravages of the enemy, are left destitute by the ravages of the enemy, or of our own cavairy, who receive aid from the State, under the legislation enacted for that purpose. The cases are my rare where it would be necessary to resort to impressment, if the people were left free to sell their surplus to the market; but they are denied that privilege by the Confederate Government, having been compelled to give hond to sail all their results. compelled to give bond to sell all their supplies to its agents at schedule prices, which are far below value. The appropriation of money will avail nothing if the Confederate agents can lock the crits and smoke-honses of the people of the State against her purchasing agents. I have been nuable, under the state appropriation, to supply the demands of those in great distress, for want of this law. If it is not passed a great deal of suffering will be the inevitable result. mpelied to give bond to sell all their sp

ARMING THE SLAVES.

The administration, by its unfortunate policy, having wasted our strength and reduced our armies, and teing unable to get freemen into the field as conscripts, and unwilling to accept them in organization with officers of their own choice, will, it is believed, soon resort to the policy of filling them up by the conscription of slaves. I am satisfied that we may profitably use slave labor, so far as it can be spared from agriculture, to do menial service in connection with the army, and thereby enable more free while men to take up arms; but I am quite sure any attempt to arm the slaves will be a great ARMING THE SLAVES, any attempt to arm the slaves will be a great error. If we expect to continue the war snecessfully, we are obliged to have the labor of most of them in the production of provisions. But if this difficulty were surmounted, we cannot rely upon liem as soldiers. They are now quietly serving us at home, because they do not wish to go luto the army, and they, fear, if they leave us, the enemy will put them there. If we compel them to take up arms, their whole feeling and conduct will change, and they will leave us by thousands. A single proclamation by President Lincoln—that all who will desert us after they are forced into service, and go over to him, shall have their freedom, be taken out of the army, and permitted to go into the country in his possession, and receive wages for their labor—would disband them by brigades. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or of their true interest, we cannot expect them, if they remain with us, to perform deeds of heroic valor when they are fighling to continue the enslavement of their whes and children it is not reasonable for us to demand it of them, and we have little cause to expect the blessing of Heaven upon our efforts if we compel them to perform such a task. If we are right, and Providence designed them for slavery, He did not intend that they should be a military people. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military race, we destroy our whole theory that they are untit to be free.

But it is said that we should give them their essfully, we are obliged to have the labor of nest of them in the production of provisions.

be free.

But it is said that we should give them their freedom in case of their fidelity to our cause in the field; in other words, that we should give np slavery, as well as our personal liberty and State saverelignty, for independence, and should set all our slaves free if they will aid us to solver it. If we are ready to give np always. set all our slaves free if they will aid us to achieve it. If we are ready to give up a lavery, I am satisfied we can make it the consideration for a better trade than to give it for the nucertain ald which they might afford to us in the military field. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery. We can never again govern them as slaves, and make the institution profitable to ourselves or to them, after tens of thousands of them have been taught the use of arms, and spent years in the indolent indulgedicts of camp life.

As I feel that I'should act the part of an un sithful sentinel upon the watch-tower should flatter the country with delusive hopes, candor compels me to say that all is not well. That the public may be aroused to the necessarie effort to avert calamity, it is important that they should know and appreciate their condition. It to it them, therefore, that the whole hody politic is diseased, and, unless active remedies are administered speedily, that dissolution and death must be the inevitable result. Our Constitution has been violated and trampled under foot, and the rights and sovereignty of the States which had been disgraced by the Government of the United States, which formed with alwary the very foundation of the movement that brought into being the Confederate Government, have been prostrated and almost destroyed by the Confederate Congressional encroachment and Executive usurpation. SOUTHERN CONGEESSMEN WITH NORTHERN CON-

emselves publicly among the people whom seuted in the Congress of those States. THE FINANCES, ETC.

Our financial affairs have been so unfortunately administered that our currency is worth very little in the market; and our public faith has been so frequently and wilfully violated that it will be with great difficulty that we can reinspire our people with confidence in the pledges of the Government. It is announced as the future policy of the duancial department to issue no more Tressiry notes, and to receive nothing else in payment of public dues till the quantity is reduced to healthy circulation. This would be beneficial to the holders of the notes. As the armies are to be supported, however, at would be denertial to the housers of the notes, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars per anium, the amounteement leaves no doubt that it is to be done in a great measure by delzing property and paying for it in certificates or bands, which will not pass as enriency or payment of taxes. This would be little better than legalized robbery, and, il practiced long by any Government, will drive the people to revolution as the ouly means left of inpowing off in.

IN RE DAVIS. If a planter, who has one hundred Maithful, sustworthy hands on his farm should employ an overseer to manage it, and should visit it at critical reviou of the crops, and that two-hirds of his hands are, and for a considerable a critical geloof the crops, and that the thirds of his hands are, and for a considerable time have been absent, and that the crop is being lost on that account, he would doubties decide that the policy of the overseer was ruinous to his interests, and dismiss him without hesitation. The people of the Confederacy have employed an agent to conduct for them a war for the dearest rights of freening, and have placed at his command, emblect to the restraints thrown around him by the constitutional charter, and the great principles of personal liberty which lie at the foundation of free government, handreds of thousands of as gallant, self-sacrificing citizen soldiers as ever took up arms in a righteous course. He has adopted a policy which has lgnored personal liberty, and the right of citizen seldiers to go to the field in organizations, and under officers of their own choice, who have their respect and confidence. The result has been, as our agent tells us, that two-thirds of the esoldiers are absent, the larger portion without their absence en out leave, at a time when their ah Cangers our existence as a people. What, then, is the duty of the people of these States? The answer is plain. They should compel their agent to change his policy, which treats free cil-zen soldiers, fighting for liberty, as serfs, and to observe the great principles for which we took up arms, or they should resume the military powers with which they have clothed him, and powers with which they have clothed him, and place them in other bands where they will he need as well for the protection of the lives and liberties of the citizen as for the achievement of the ludependence of the Confederacy. Without this change of policy the armies cannot be recruited to the necessary number, and both liberty and independence are lost altogether.

DAVIS ADVANCING RECONSTRUCTION. The Lincoln dynasty informs us distinctly that reconstruction and subjugation are the only alternatives to be presented to us. The present policy, if persisted in, must terminate in reconstruction either with or without subjugation. I accuse no supporter of the administration of any such design. But entertaining the opinions which I do of its results, if I favored reconstruction or subjugation, to both of which I am not

pursuit of a line of policy, and does not warn his countrymen against it, is unworthy the high trust confided to his care. But you may ask, do I despair of the justice of our canse, or of our shilly to succeed? I answer emphatically, No. Bad as our policy has been, and much as we have wasted of money and means, we still have enough of both, if properly used, to continue the struggie till we achieve our independence and re-establish in these States constitutional liberty, which has been for the time so completely crushed.

THE DISCIPLIER OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.
Discipline must be restored and enforced in our armies. One of the reasons given by its advocates for the enforcement of the conscript law was, that better discipline would be maintained by giving the appointment of the officers to the Freskient. Results have shown the reverse to et une. Prior to the adoption of that plan, the officers relected by the troops themselves and anticolned by the States have were in the delt

ce true. Prior to the adoption of that plan, the officers relected by the troops themselves and appointed by the States, kept men in the field, and we trinmphed gloriously in almost every ergagement with the enemy. Since that time, the officers appointed by the President have neither maintained discipline or kept the men in the field. If the President's statement is reliable they have only one third of them there. And, I fear, the discipline of that third is loose compared with that exhibited by the Federal army in its march through this State.

MORE ABOUT DAYS.

The President having falled in his military administration, and brought the country to the verge of rain by his military policy, should be relieved of that part of his daties by an amendment to the constitution to provide for the appointment of a commander-in-chief of the armiles of the Confederacy by the President, and cremovable only by the same power by which he mice of the Collectracy by the President, and removable only by the same power by which he was appointed. This would place the best mil-liary talent of the country in the command of a miles, not in name only but in fact, and would save us in future trom the heavy calamities which have befallen us by the capricious removal of a great commander at a most critical functure of au ably conducted defensive cam

moval of a great commander at a most critical juncture of an ably conducted defensive campaign.

The late act of Congress did not and could not take from the President his constitutional power as Commander in-Chief. It provides for the appointment of General-in-Chief. Pobert E. Lee as General-in-Chief has subject to the orders of the President as he was before the act of Congress and his appointment under it, and the President may at any moment frustrate his plans by orders which he is obliged to obey. Congress cannot divest the President of his power over all the General in Confederate service, including the General in Confederate service is conferred by the Constitution, and can only be taken away by an amendment of that instrument. These changes may be made without the evils of revolution—within revolution. The Constitution provides for its own amendment. The remedy is perfectly peaceful. It declares that, upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, Congress shall summon a convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting, at the time when said demand is made. It is perfectly legitimate and proper for three States to demand such convention, whenever luthe opinion of their people public good or the common select require it. In my opinion, the best interests of the compandements to the Constitution as will reform abuses by settling disputed points, and effect a speedy and thorough change of policy in conducting the war and filling np and sustaining our armies. I am not afraid to trust the people in convention. I, therefore, recommend the call of a convention of the people of this State, for the purpose of proposing such amendments. people in convention. I, therefore, recommend the call of a convention of the people of this State, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as will relieve the President of his responsibility as Commander-in-Chief in time of war, and to propose such other acts as will correct abuses and afford remedies for grievances hereinbefore stated. I also recommend that this General Assembly appoint commissioners to each of the other States of the Confederacy, requesting them to assemble in convention at an early day to demand of Congress the call of a convention of all the States, for the purposes above specified. The speedy adoption of this policy is, in my judgment, indispensable to the achievement of our independence, and the maintenance of the great principle of state sovereignt and constitutional liberty which underlie the foundations of our tederative system of government, gave being to our present confederation of States, and are absolutely necessary to the future prosperity and happiness of our propole. By the construction placed moon the Constitution, as it now shands, by those who administer the Confederate government, these great principles have been disregarded, and the sovereignty of the States, and are absolutely necessary to the States, and rights of the people, lest sight of in the great struggle for independence seems to be the great end and only good aimed at by those who wield the power at Richmond. We have been told from the halfs of Congress that courts must be closed and State lines must be obliterated, if necessary to security to the states, and the closed and State lines must be obliterated, if necessary to are fleghting for anything but Independence. State lines must be oblicerated, if necessary to accomprise this object. Indied, some persons in anthority seem to have forestant that we are fighting for anything but independence. It so, the whole struggle is in vain, for we had that with the old government, which was our government, consecrated by the blood of our ancestors, and transmitted from sire to son. We were independent of all other powers. But the people of the Northern States got control of that government and so administered it as to imperil not our independence, but our rights. We then separated from them and are fighting for our rights and our liberties; and as a means of maintaining and securing those rights and ilberties we declared our independence. Independence with these is worth all the sacrifices which we have made or can make. Our rights and our liberties are not secondary to our independence is only necessary to protect our rights and ill the world, so is Turkey, while the government of each is a despotum, and the people have only the rights and flerties which the sover. of each is a despotent and the people have only the rights and liberties which the sover-signs choose to permit them to exercise. If this a the sort of independence for which we are feithing, our great sacrifices have been made to but little purpose. The recognition by foreign powers of the independence of our rulers and of their rights to covern na without the recognition. e must gain more than this in the struggle, or e bave made a most unfortunate exchange. mly endangers our rights and our liberties, but our independence also, by destroving the insti-ntions and breaking the spirits of our people. Let us beware how we trille with the rights,

can system is departed forever. No one can be more interested than myself in the success of our cause. I have staked life liberty, and property, and the liberties of my posterity, apon the result. The enemy have burned my dwelling and other houses, destroyed my property, and shed, in rich profusion, the blood of my nearest relations. My destiny is linked with my contriv. If we succeed, I am a free many but if, by the obstinacy, weakness, or misguided nt if, by the obstinacy, weakness, or misguided degment of our rulers we fail, the same comelmenan is steering to the whirlpool, constrances are nuheeded, and we mi JOSEPH E BROWN

New York, March 14.

The Post's Washington special save: Secretary McCullough expresses the opinion that large quantities of cotton will reach the North ching the next three mouths.

Last evening the Fortress Mouroe steamer Virginia arrived from Wilmington har for supplies for Sherman's army. In view of his rapid inovement northward it is to be established at Wilmington, N. C. Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had arrived at Wilmington, and all the transports and other vessels laden with supplies have been ordered from both Charleston and Savannsh with orders to rendezvous at New Inlet, S. C.

The exchange of prisoners under the recent New York, March 14. The exchange of prisoners under the recent trancement at Varina, between Col. Malford and the retel agenta, is progressing very rap-ely. The steamer George Washington arrived

m there this morning with 150, mostly sick d wonaded. The steamer New York is exand wenneded. The steamer New York is ex-pected to-day with a large number. As fast as steamers arrive they are despatched to Annapolis. Seventy bounty-jumpers, arrested by Colone aker on Saturday, were sent to the front yes

Monroe.
The Times thinks it probable that Sheridan

Another considerable portion of Lee's army, comprising Hill's division, left our front last ight. It is thought they have been sent to re-

ist Sheridan,
A retel corporal says it was currently reported in Lee's army that Sheridau has already capared Lunchburg, after a brief battle.
The Herald's Army of the Potomac special

The latest intelligence from the impor ant operations in North Carolina is cheering to all the expectations we have entertained of General Sherman's campaign. We have felt no little solicitude to know that he had resched Favetteville, North Carolina, whence he might easily communicate with the forces of Genera Schofield, and now we are positively informed that he has done so. The next intelligence, we trust, will announce the junction of Schofield and Sherman and then we may anticipate the speedy fall of Goldeboro, the most important rallroad centre in North Carolina. Between the 8th and 11th instants, in the vicinity of Kinston, some desperate fighting done by the rebels under Gen. Hoke against the forces of Gen. Cox, but the latter cing reinforced by Gen. Couch, finally routed the enemy, forcing him to a bloody retreat across the Neuse river. The rebels will be apt continue their retreat into the interior, now that Sherman has reached Favetteville lu cooperating distance of Schofield who, on Sunday last, had reached Newbern. Our forces are all reported as in fine condition. They will not suffer from a lack of supplies, as they now enfor uninterrupted communication with Wilmington, where our commissariat le abundant.

The Sonora project of ex-Senator Gwlu, of California, is again the subject of interesting speculation. Some weeks ago, an apparently reliable statement was made from Havana that his scheme had been atterly dissipated by a failure to secure the confidence and approval of the Emperor Maximilian, and a change in the determination of Louis Napoleon in reference to the matter. This intellicence induced us to doubt that any substantial basis had ever existed for the novel enterprice of Senator Gwin. Within a few days past, however, the San Francisco Democrat has given new vigor to the old rumors of the Sonoa project, claiming that the prospect is highly favorable to its consummation. The Democrat says, that, from sources of information deemed reliable, it has abundant assurances that there has been no change in the plane of the French Emperor re cently: that the Mexican Empire is advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected; that advices had been received that Marshal Bazine, with the main portion of his army, was on his way to Mazatlin, accompanied by Dr. Gwin, and that the territory to be administered over by Gwin is to be protected by troops from the French armies. This state of the case, as presented by the San Francisco Democrat, is contradicted, however, by certain proceedings which are reported as having lately occurred in the French Council of State, where, according to a despatch from Paris, the question of the cession of Sonora to France was discussed, the Duke of Morny advocating and Drouvn d'Lhnys opposing it, and Louis Nopoleon deciding in favor of the latter. Additional information on this subject is furnished by an extract before no from a recent number of the Memorial Diplomatique, a prominent and influential French journal. The extract is as follows:

recent rumors of territorial cessions made by Mexico to France is the probable in the recent rumors of territorial cessions made by Mexico to France is the probably speeds realization of a plan of colonization of the State of Sonora. Such a plan has been seminited by Dr. Gwin to the Emperor, who has approved it, and presented it to Maximilian, when the latter, in March, 1864, was on a visit at the Tolicrica. Dr. Gwin proposed to establish upon the lands of Sonora a colony of workmen, the number of whom, according to his calentation, might within a given time attain the number of eighty thousand, and who, while cultivating the ground and working the mines, might be so organized as to be able to defend the country against the aggreesions both of the Indians and the North Americans. Dr. Gwin would naturally have charge of the organization and direction of the working of the mines of Sonora by capitalists can be only a private affair, subject to the authorization of the Mexican Government, and it is but that protection and guarantee of security which such enterprises receive in all civilized countries. This senficiently excluding the senting of This sufficiently explains the sending of Iudians, hostile to the white race, are still roaming about, and which has hitherty been out little more than nominally dependen the central Government of Mexico. This is the name of Dr. Gwin as Vic ora would alone be sufficient to prordity of the rumor. If ever a po their devotion, and enjoying the confidence of eir country, and-we say this without in the least underrating the ability or honoranie character of the ex-senator of California—enough men who are more worthy to represent France

The above is the most reasonable presentation of the subject we have seen. It appears, therefore, that the utmost authority likely to be exercised in Sonora by Senator Gwin will be confined to the work of colonization, but out of this may finally arise a distinct French nationality should the United States, at the close of our war, allow Louis Napoleon to proceed, unmolested, in his Mexican scheme of empire.

General Sherman lately made an official communication to General Wade Hampton. stating specitically, that a certain number of Federal prisoners in one place, a certain number in another, and a certain number in still another, had been mnrdered by their captors, and that as many Confederate officers and sol-

eareer of the notorions Sue Mundy. diers would be executed in retaliation. He was left hanging some twenty minntes be General Hampton replied that he knew noth fore he was cut down. Immediately a crowd Ing about the allewed mnoders of Pederal offi. gathered around the body, some trying to cut cers and soldiers, but that, for all the Confedeoff a button, others enatching at the cord to rates Sherman should execute, twice the number secure a piece as a memento. A rumor was of Federale would be executed officers being started that his jacket contained a lot of green taken first. The Confederate Congress has strongly indorred Hampton's letter, and thanked backs, carefully sewed in the lining. Accordugly, before he was placed in the coffin, a genhim for writing it. Now Hampton and the rebei Congress are wrong-infernally wrong. They eral search was instituted, but nothing was recognize and will practise the law of retalia-As an evidence that be did have a heart and tion, and yet without asking, without seeking or fellow-feeling in his bosom, we append a caring to know, whether Sherman's direct statements as to the murders of Federal prisoners are or are not true, they say, that, if he dares to execute man for man in retallation for nuprovoked murders, they will stall the by execu-

soldier for soldier, they will take vengeance by killing two for one, officers for soldiers. General Wade Hampton, we think, will find that General Sherman is the last man to be binfied or bullied. General 8. will not execute rebel officers and soldiers without positive knowledge that Federal officers and soldiers have been murdered, but, if he has made up has mind to have life for life, he will carry out his resolve at all hazards. For ourselves, we don't believe much in retaliation, but certainly it is as good on one side as the other. We hold nearly twice as many prisoners as the rebeldo, and perhaps the rebels had better count the probable or possible cost of the retaliation the threaten. In the mean time, it may not be

recognize the principle of retaliation, and avow-

sert it, even to the simple extent of one for one.

edly act on it, but tell us, that, if we dure to as-

a condition just now to undertake to carry things with a high hand. A South Carolina paper says that it here's anything on earth the South Carolinians deepise more than a free negro, it is a North Carolinian. Who can doubt that the bitter strifes breaking ont among the rebel States ail tend directly to the restoration of the oid

amise, on the part of the Federal Government,

to stop exchanges. The Confederacy is not in

A Richmond editor says that his chief apprehension now in regard to Sherman is that he may retreat. He needn't be scared about that. The great rebel-queller doesn't admire the tactics of the Confederate Generals enough to adopt them.

The rebel editors keep their months shut in regard to the movements of Sherman. It would promote their comtort if they kept their

eyes and care shut One of the rebel papers charges General Sherman with burning honses and calls him a devil. If he were the devil, Rebi, he would burn

Recruits are arriving very rapidly. One hundred and sixty-five were received here yesderday from Jackson, Michigan, and forty from

St. Snelling. Minnesota Teu bounty-jumpers from Indianapoli ten deserters from Lexington, and six from Schofield Barracks, Mo., were received at Bar

racks No. 1 verterdsv. Fourteen enlisted rebels and two com sioned officers arrived here restorday morning from Nushville.

THE EXECUTION OF SUE MUNDY,

te shot, but when he was told that he would be

hung he manifested a little uneasiness by a sigh

his fate he was very calm and collected. When

he fully realized his condition he knelt with his

nister in prayer, and requested him to pray with

him. After instruction and confession of faith in

the Church, he requested to be baptized. This or-

dinance was administered an hour before his ex

cention, after be had declared that be had no

natice against anyone, and loved everybody.

He then requested Mr. Taibott to write letters to

his elster, aust, consin, and a voung lady of this

He declared that he was not guilty of one

DESCRIPTION OF BUE MUNDY

vell built, and we think would weigh about on

bundred and sixty pounds. His complexion

was fair, lag dark hair which touched his

shoulders, and a leantifully-shaped month, and,

in short, was a very haud-ome man. His whole

air of a man of culture and centlemanty refine-

ment. He said he "would have been twenty

one years old next Angust, and would die befor

his manhood and yet had been a man to his

or dark-blue jacket with one row of Kentucky

State buttons, a pair of dark cassimere pants,

Notwithstanding the result of the trial was

kept secret, a very large crowd gathered at the

lace of execution, on Broadway, near

lighteenth street. The gallows was a hastily-

onstructed affair. The material was the sam-

that was used in the scaffolding on which

Nathau Marks, the guerilla, was hung some

nonths ago, and was built precisely like the

other. The platform or trap-door was snp-

ported by a prop-a rope attached to the lower

placed nuder the scaffoid a half an hour before

ARRIVAL OF SUE MUNDY.

She was conveyed from the Military Prison is

carriage, accompanied by her spiritual advis-

er, under a strong gnard, and arrived at the

place of execution about a quarter of four

'ciock, preceded by martial masic. It required

everal minutes to form the troops in proper or-

in the carriage, his lips moving, as if praying,

white handkerchief np to his eyes and his

head leaning against the side of the carriage.

THE EXECUTION.

Captain George Swope, of the 5th Indiana

avalry, and Provost Marshal, had charge of

the execution. The prisoner was conducted to

kneit and offered up a prayer, after which Capt.

Swore read the charges and specifications to the

prisoner. He seemed to pay little attention to

this. His over were half closed, and his line

couthousily in motion, evidently offering up his

my poor soni," seemed, from the motion of his

anything to say, to make it known. He di-

rected his remarks to his spiritual adviser in a

A white cap was then placed over his face,

and at the word three the prop was pulled from

nuder the trap. The fall was not more than

three teet, and did not break his neck; like the

other victim, he choked to death. We have

seen a great many persons hung, but never be-

fore did we witness such hard struggles and

convulsions. It was feared for a time that he

would break the lashings. His sufferings, how-

ever, were of short duration. Thus ended the

very low voice, hardly audible:

die ter the Confederate cause.

be gallows in company with the minister. Both

ler, the prisoner, in the mean time, remaining

wooden coffin was brought and

aud a pair of old boots cut down in imitation of

a pair of shoes.

He wore a black ve'vet cap, a black

cauor was firm and polite, and he bore the

placed in each letter.

his jacket.

country.'

and nttering "Oh!" After the first tidings of

weeks.

AT INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONRE. It is now perfectly evident that the war Sue Mandy was ignorant of her fate until ye end, if it end at all, in the annihilation of rday morning. Rev. Mr. Talbot, of St. John's he military strength of the South. If any atbecopal Church, was his spiritual adviser. empt at military organizations in that section Wien he asked Sue if he knew what would be hall be subsequently made, they will be feeble. one with him, he eaid he thought he would be and their retression will be an easy work. But xecuted, as the court-martial refused to have the terms of reconstruction will be a matter deintroduce winnesses. The minister theu anding long, careful, and deep cousideration. sked him if he had any idea when his execution the wise adjustment of them will require all would take place. He replied, "In a few the concentrated wisdom of the nation. The minister then told him it would ject will involve many difficulties of the e carlier than that, "in a few days." Rev vest character. Mr. T. then informed him that his execution would take place in a few hours, He was under the impression that he would

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865

As we and the Sonthern people are to live in same Uniou, it is of course of the utmost portance that we conciliate them as far as seible instead of exasperating them. We gice with an Eastern contemporary, who says, bat the great end and alm of our policy in ealing with the population of the revolted les ought to be the removal of all traces of the struggle from their memory. Nothing that serves to remind them of their defeat, and is not colutely necessary for the safety of the govroment, ought to be retained elther in our leglation or our policy. Slavery, which, if its existence were protracted, would serve to keep alive the old autagonlam between the two sections, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone for. ever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there s no further need of repressive measures

tate, having a lock of his hair cut off and We hear a great deal every day about the netenth of the ontrages that he was charged with, ssity for phuishing the Southern leaders, and and that the Louisville Journal had done him some persons go so far as to propose the out great injustice. He positively declared that be lawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has was not present at all when those pegro soldiers held any higher rank in its service than that of were killed near Simpsonville, but was far from nel. But it may be laid down as a rule, the scene, and wounded at the time. He also dictated not slmply by humanity and Chris colled being present when Kalfus and Roberts tianity, but by sound policy, that no punish were killed, and said that it was Marion and his s whatever ought to be inflicted on anymen who did it. He stated that he held a Capbody, except such as are plainly called for by a sin's commission from Colonel Jack Allen, and ndent regard for our own safety. And our own was a Confederate soldier. He requested Mr. Talbott that his body should be sent to his aunt. ety would probably not require the punishment of any body. With those who wish to legin Franklin, Ky., and be buried by the side of slate, or put the existing law in force, for mere his father and mother, in his nniform, or, if that purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth would not be permitted, at least bury him with while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people thirsting for veugeauce on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through Marcus Jerome Clark, alias Sue Mundy, was acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive carly six feet high straight and remarkably one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hos-

> tile to civilization. The fullest paulshment for the offene the pecule of the South, whatever have been, has been already inflicted the prosecution of this war. There is comething pnerile in talking of administer. further chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maining of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of aimost a third of their territory. With what power car we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the hor-

ors of the last four years? And we ought to beware, above all thlugs, o raseing them with the pressure of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubt less, at least for a while, have to be Northern For a few years after the war the Southern people will be morbidly sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among who are opposed to all attempts to respect this susceptibility," only show how little the have learnt from history, and how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or ioyai inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution; but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be stienuonsiv guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territors; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil

The rebel General Longstreet's proposlion, stated to have been made per flag of truce that an arrangement should be entered into for the return of ail deserters on both sides, was one of the coolest things we have heard of for a good while. Suow and ice and Sir John Franklin' bones and a Scotch Highlander's shine in Jan ary are nothing to it.

It has been the avowed policy of our militar authorities to encourage in every way desertions from the rebel armles. Pains have been taken ast petition to God. "Lord have mercy apon to make rebel officers and soldiera understand. that, if they would come within our lines, they old be treated well and protected Published notices to that effect have been circulated among them. The President's Amnesty Proc Very low voice, hardly audible:

I am a regular Confederate soldier, and have served in the Confederate army form years. I fought under Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson, and belonged to Gen. Blockner at Fort Donelson, and belonged to Gen. Blockner at Fort Donelson, and taken many prisoners, and have always treated them kindly. I was wounded at Cynthlana, and cut off from my command. I have been in Kentucky ever sluce. I could prove that I am a regular Confederate soldier, and I hope in and deter the Confederate soldier, and I hope in and deter the Confederate cause. lamation has met their eyes, guaranteeing to them full protection if they would either join our forces in the field or come into the joyal States. The result has been what was hoped and expected. Rebel desertions take place very day, and are so numerous as to create the eepest alarm in the Confederacy. General Lee, it is said, has just passed in person along all his lines, exhorting his men not to desert but to stand by him and the South in this unparalicled crisis, yet his exhortations are in vain, tens of thonsands of his followers seeming to have jost all thought for any thing except their own and their families safety. On the other hand, the desertious from the Federal to the Confederat lines are next to nothing. Federal soldiers do occasionally desert, yet rarely to go into the Confederacy, for men will not fly from a rising to a sinking or snuken cause, they will not rush from pienty to famine, they will not abandon good wages for the privilege of fighting without

> erai to the Confederate armies, compared to those from the Confederate to the Federal lines, are not even so much as one to ten. It is under such circumstances that Gen. Longstreet gravely proposes that both sides shall send back all deserters—a thing never done in the history of warfare One would think that the redonbtable rebel General must be beside himself. Hasn't he, in some of his battles, been wounded in the head?

Governor Bramiette advises the adoption.

Kentucky, of the Constitutional Amendment for

setting slaves free, but at the same time sug-

gests, that, if the Federal Government, which

pay her such a sum as will enable her to eman-

cipate them without violating herown Constitu-

has by its action made her siaves worthless, will

compensation. The desertlons from the Fed-

etter to a young lady of this State, written in What a strange incomprehensible man he is that Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky!

Madison (la.) Courier. the Military Prison a few moments before h was taken to the place of execution: Certainly "that Governor Bramiette of Kentneky" can't be comprehended by thole who

ave no comprehension.

was taken to the place of execution:

No Dean: I have to inform you of the sad sate which awalts your true friend. I am to suffer death this arternoon at 4 o clock.

1 send you, from my chains, a message of true love; and, as I staud on the brink of the grave, i tell you I do truly, and fondly, and forever love you. I am, ever truly, yours.

M. JEROME CLARK.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Before the prisoner was cut down from the

gallows, the crowd began to disperse, and Broad-

way soon was jammed with a living floating

The buil would make at an individual when a

tolley of pistol-shots would be directed at him, the report would startle the

ear, the smoke curi above, a peli-mell rush

those in the distance the report of frearms, the

swaying of the crowd, and the awelling shouts

appeared and sounded like a riot, and it was

thought that a bloody fight was going on be-

tween a mob. The excitement became intense,

and everybody rushed frautically forward. Far

down the road the commotion spread, and the

rush was truly fearful. Footmen, men, women,

and children, began to run; men on horseback, military and civilians, spurred their steeds to

their mettle, and, regardless of life or limb,

rode furiously onward; carriages, ambulances

transfer wagons, and express wagons were also

ward, raising clouds of dust and producing a heavy rumble, which added much to the con-

fusion of the hour. The soldiers in the rear,

who were detached as a guard for the execu

tion, were ordered to double-quick, and, with

bayouets glistening in the bright sanshine, they joined in the heading rush.

Such a wild acene of disorder has seidomed

een witnessed. It lasted for nearly fifteen min

ites. Volicy after volley was directed at the

cerraged animal, vet covered with blood and dust, and with eyes wildly glaring, he kept his feet. At last a loud bout proclaimed his fail, and, the cause of the firing becoming generally known, the commotion subsided. It is a wonder that we have no accident to record in this connection.

ffected by the disturbance. They rolled on-

mass. Onward flowed the stream, and as the tion, she will emaucipate them at once instead head of the disordered column arrived opposite of awaiting the action, no one knows how far the Military Prison, a furious bull took a firm off, of the General Government. stand in the middle of the street, and stabbornis Is there anything in this that can't be comdisputed the passage of the crowd. He lowered prehended by a man capable of comprehending his head and threatened to gore all who came anything? tu ble way. His horns were quite formidable If Canada understands her own interest ed the argument he presented was somewhat It as well as we think she does, she will presointed Some of the advance skirmishers drev vert the getting up of any more rascally enter volvers, and began firing at the enraged animal. Most of the shots whistled harmlessiy ove prises within her borders for making raid into the United States. If she permits them, she blus, while a few struck him in various parts of will feel the consequences quite as much, probthe body, goading him to further madness. The er, wd became censer around the furious buil ad the firing became more rapid and wiid.

ably, as we shall. She will learn wisdom even uaily, but she may need a rough school-maste me high Federal officers in regard to the eatment of Federal prisoners in rebei prisons. Generals Crook and Kelly, captured at Cum ensue, and all be lost in a volume of dust. To eriand through their own carelessness, had erhaps better, before being exchanged, remain oug enough in Libby to be able to testify fully

n regard to matters there The rebel functionaries at Richmond an rming various plans for the carrying on of the ampaign in the Sonth. But Sherman's consent o the carrying out of the plans is an important tem that they foolishly omit to take into the

When rebei prisoners of war have taken e oath of allegiance to our Government, it might be weil to employ them against the Indians. If captured in a campaign against the ebels, their neeks would be likely to fare badiv. DEFENTERS.-Nine deserters were received eerc yesterday from Lexington, six from Cin-innatl, and two from Jackson, Mich. John B.

Ruprecht, company E, 33d Indiana infantry, was arrested in the city as a deserter. TRANSFERRED .- Four hundred and four men ere transferred to Nashville yesterday, seventy. ix to New York, forty-seven to Washington fifty-nine to Calro, twelve to St. Louis, five to

Elizabethtown, and five to Lebanon. The Southern papers call npon the people with volces as husky as a load of unshucked corn not to be afraid.

collectionee to the laws may be exacted of SUR MUNDY'S KINDNESS .- Sue Mundy, while whole people by force of arms, as effectually tanding on the gallows, in the presence of the as it may be of one man who re-ists their execumultitude assembled to witness his execution in the very face of death, solemuly declared that customed to draw consolation from the idea he had taken many prisoners during his wild career in Kentucky, but had always treated that success is certain to be achieved by any eople who resolutely and heroically struggle them kludly. We do not know what Sue re for independence, as the rebels are held to be garded as kind treatment, yet we do not believe that a single person who was ever taken pris truggling now. The Irave and triumphant efforts of Switzerland, Holland, the United ner by him can be found to come forward and States, and Modern Greece are pointed to as testify to the talsity of this statement. We do ot believe a single one can be found, for Mundy a complete demonstration of the theory. These eted upon the principle, "Dead men teil n examples are memerable indeed, but an Impor tales," and he brutally murdered every Federal tant fact, too often forgotten, should be cousid idier or Union chizen who was so unfortunate red in connection with each, that we may as to become his captive. The friends of the properly estimate their relation to the rebei mardered men alone can come forward and conheory. Iu each iustance mentioned above tradict the statement, for the lips of the dead the success achieved may be attributed, in a are mute. She Mundy treated prisoners kindly great measure, to foreign aid. The tedious and A strange kindness, Indeed! He murdered them desperate struggie of the Netherlands against in eold blood, and lett the mangled bodies where Phillip of Spain would doubtless, have terml they fell without giving them the poor shelter raud in the more firm establishment of the of even a rnde and shallow grave. Spanish rule but for the timely assistance they received from England and the Protestant powers of Germany. England and Germany largely contributed to the cause of enlightened freedom in thua helping the Neth-

The secessionists, however, are

erlands through their heroic struggie,

they had endured a cruel bondage, yet after

ali, of the seventeen provinces that rose against

Phillip, only seven prosecuted the war to a tri-

umphant termination. The other ten were

and partly by skilful diplomacy. The Ameri-

can Colonies fought with nnequalled courage

and unabating determination, yet but for their

ailiance with France and the military and naval

have fought in valu for Independence. The

destruction of the Turkish fleet at the great bat-

tle of Navarino by the fleets of England, France,

aud Russla, delivered Modern Greece from

Turkish rule, but the limits of Greece

at last remained subject to foreign prescription.

ighting long and well, was at last completely

verthrown by Phillip of Macedon she rose

again at a subsequent period but Alexander

the son of Phillip, subdued her people as ef-

fectually as his father had done. Latinm, ai-

ternately the ally and rival of Rome, was sub-

ugated by a people to whom she had given both

uguage and government. The Samuites

notwithstanding their protracted and desperate

resistance, feli beneath the sway of the Eteruai

City. The Poles and Circasslans are a warlike

people, and none are braver on the earth but

ill the heroic sacrifices repeatedly made by them

sia. They are to-day a subjugated people. The

fields of Scotland and Ireland have been

bathed in the blood of martyrs to the

cause of independence, but all la vain; they

now submit to the enduring sway of England

Thus history demonstrates that nations may be, as

they have been, subdued. But there is a marked

difference between the lustances we have clted

eral Government. Those instances are examples

of distinct nationalities struggling to maintain

independence; the people, however, of onr re-

ellions States are identified with the loyal por-

tlon of the country in all the traits of one

nationality, and the laws sought to be en-

forced were never oppressive to them, and

were equally applied to all sections. In this

fact Is removed the chief barrier to a final sat-

sfactory settlement of the struggle for the

Union. The rebels themselves now disclaim

all confidence of foreign ald in their resistance

the national authority. This conflict, the

s chiefly a question of military power between

he combatants, and, when that question shall

e determined, the conflict will end. We ac-

knowledge the exalted hravery of the Southern

cople; they are Americans, all. But they can

brave people have been. There is nothing sub-

stantial in the theory that because a people are

esolved to fight, and do fight desperately, they

Who of our great musical composers will

ive us a grand National Air to be called Sher-

GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KEN-

In my last I chronicled the villainons and

In my last 1 coronicide the villainons and barbarons acts of a party of guerillas who visited a peaceable and quiet neighborhood, someix miles northwest from this place. As 'miles northwest from this place. As 'miles of dagly, tut in haltaficine,' the same neighborhood was visited fasticularly than the same neighborhood was visi

eck by another band equally full of villany od steeped in crime. Their operations, how-

ver, were further distant from town, and their

acde of treating those who were so unfortunate

s to fail into their hands was quite different,

longh more brutal than that practised by the

uffiane spoken of in my letter of now forgotter

roffine spoken of in my letter of now forgotten date

A demand for money is made by all guerilias; jistois liquired for, and watches invariably asked for. After making the preliminary investigations, the party of which I am now speaking sought to enforce their demands not by threats of shooting, but deliberately tied ropes around the necks of their victims and hoisted them in mid-sir to make them disgorge their money or tell where it was. This was successfully practised upon a Mr. Hughes, who was at one time a Federal sodder, from whom they wrested about thirty dollars, the hard-earned eavings of a kind father for his wife and little ones. They left him, not iffelies, but deeply grieved at his loss and sorely afflicted by their unkind and inhuman treatment of him, despite the entreaties of his wife.

They next visited a Mrs. Taylor and treated iter son Benjamin in the same way, without, however, effecting any gain, for upon the representation of the mother and son, that the gold and silver, which they said they wereafter, were in Russellville, they desisted from any further attempts to make the son tell. The same party visited Auburn on the Memphis Branch Road and obtained from the citizens of that

earty visited Auburn on the Memphis Branch Road and obtained from the chizens of that

Read and obtained from the cilizens of that very unfortunate viliage several hundred dollars. They demanded of Mr Harry Woodward—a jetunch Union man—seven thousand deliars, with a threat of taking his life, if the amount was not forthcoming. He did not comply, and they led him forth from his family to carry into execution their threat, but, as the amount of three hundred in green-backs and twenty-seven dollars in gold was raised and given to them, they left without doing him any personal violence. Such acts as these are becoming so common here of late that the good people of the country know not what to do. They are greatly alarmed, and property so too, for each bright-faced moon that smiles nyon the earth may, before it glides far down the distant West, behold their homes in ashes, or witness the dull, black face of earth encrimsoned with their blood. VERITAS.

AN EFFORT TO KEEP UP SOUTHERN COURAGE

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 7.]

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 7.]

This new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm ns. We will surely win the fight if we do our duty. None are more confident of this than those who have had the opportunity of observing things at the North; none are more enthusiastic; none more bnoyaut with courage and hope; and let no man suppose that such is not the split of our people. Let no one imagine that the few poltroons with beards on, who are whipped without ever belug in a fight, are a sample of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the satience and thre the ear with the exhibitions of their graceful cowardice. But we protest against judging others by many. We protest against the judging of Richmond by these whipped croakers, titled or untitled. We wish our women would take their broomsticks and drive them into the river. We tell our popie that the people are as unconquered and resolved as they, and will stand up to them and snatain them. Let them take care of the Yankees. Those who are to join them in the menches will take good care of the whipped men at home. We do not intend to be sold out or betraved by them. Let them be sure that such is the temper of the public mind that to attempt this would be as much as the man's life would be worth. If we cannot find law in the books for such cases, we will be a law unto ourselves. An ancient people had no law against parriede. We, too, may not have pro-

purselves. An ancient people had no law gainst particle. We, too, may not have provided for some crimes against our salety, anposing them impossible. But the people will not consent to be destroyed by them, nevertheres. We say to our readers—and we say it to stimulate no false hopes, and to excite to no needless sardiffices—we say to them in all bornets.

nseless sacrifices—we say to them in all honesty and sincerity—our success in this contest, God willing, is sure, if we do our duty. The victory

illing, Is sure, if we do our duty. The victory ours nuless we voinutarily forfelt it. The

willing, is sure, if we do our duty. The victory is ours nuices we coinutarily forfeit it. The game is in our hands unless we choose to throw it away. It all depends on ourselvea. There is nothing in the situation to defeat us. We say this on the highest military anthority. If Heaven in its wrath were to curse as with meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the price for which we have toiled so long, remounce the liberties for which the nohie army of martyra have died, and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us, that, indeed, would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin, the very blockness of eternal darkness on our country and our names. Proud we are now to claim Jackson as cur compartiot. The very Turk would hiss us if, shamcless, we did it. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of taking courage from deepair. The enemy have, ludeed, shut us up to that necessity, if it should ever come. But, thank Heaven, it has not come. We have bright, natural, certain hopes—hopes big with victory, and radiant with sunries and glory—life we will bear hardship as a good oddier a little lenger. By all that we love and that are dead, whe he goes the shame that

By all that we love and that are dead,

the fame that attracts and the shame that ges us, stand up like men in this time of trial

-the hour of darkness that precedes the day.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FRANKLIN, KY., March 13, 1865.

must necessarily be successful.

man's March?

brought to obedience as effectually as other

above and the present rehellion against the Fed

have falled to secure their independence of Ru-

On the other hand, Ancient Greece, though

ssistance of that Power, our forefathers might

oroughly subdued, partly by military power,

CAPTURE OF REER, OFFICERS -A telegram vas received from Ciarksville on Tnesday a District Headquarters at Nashville, reporting the rapture of a Lieutenant Coionel, Adjutant, and three men, with their horses and equipments, on Sunday last, near that place. Th expedition consisted of a squad of mounted atantry under Sergeant Abby. The prisoners belonged to Colonei Malone's regiment, of Lyon's command, and were scouting for hostages when they were "gobbied." Some of yon's men are prisoners at Ciarksville, and the rebel General has been trying for some time ast to get "even" with us, but he has a very odd" way of accomplishing his design. The oys in bine" are "bearding the Lyon in his den" almost every day.

GUERILLAS IN BULLITY COUNTY .- A small and of querillas, under two brothers, named Wiggington, entered Pitt's Point, Bullitt county. Wednesday, and demanded two hundre oliars of the citizens, but were luformed that they were too poor to raise that amount. The men icft announcing that they would return yesterday and burn the town if the money was not raised, and accordingly the inhabitants were aroused early ln the morning by the firing guns They committed some robberles, acng which was the taking of sixty dollars from a young isdy. We cannot hear that any one was hurt. We do not know that any resistance was made to the ruflians, as onr lu formant left as soon as they entered the place.

Lient. Cushing fitted up and sent what oked like a monitor against Fort Anderson, and the carrison retreated. The monitor was a mock one, but the retreat was a real one. There's a serious split among the Confed-

Where are your beetie and wedges, old Abe? God forsook Charleston many years ago The rebel troops have now followed the exam-

rates. It ought to be widened if possible

HOW LEE IS WATCHED -A corresponder writing from the Army of the Potomac in the following paragraph describes how Lee is watched by Graut, so that it is impossible for

him to escape from Richmond: At points of our line (which I will not men tion) we have two observatories. They rear their tall tops above the strips of wood that partly hide the rebei line from view, and give is a good insight into its disposition. From th two points of view the cuemy are watched as cio-cly as the Indian on the war-path watches movements of his enemy, ready to folio their trail. It will be no easy matter f ay to slea Paway from ight to check us and mask the he others, the object will be lost.

ouce of the Richmond Whis EN. SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22, 1865.

Time has sufficiently quieted our nerves and stored a healthy circulation to enable one to urrate a consistent story of the troublous hours cough which we of Columbia have been led ring the past week. Sherman's advance on Columbia was nnex rected. Sudden as surprising, it found all nu-prepared for the events which followed, and few cool enough in the crisis to yield to any other than the bent of the first impulse. Hence undreds are to-day exiles from home who could give almost their all to be safely buck. They have learned that being a refugee don't

Orangeborgh and Klagsville were supposed

to be the highest points northward on that line at which Sierman would strike. The people who planted this campaign thought from fell back until the sounds of cannon reverbee ated through the city. Then public officers to the first time began to think of removing th public stores. The instructions from Richmond had left many of them no other discretion. Hurry, exchenient, and some confusion became the order of the day. Everybody, public and private, wanted a car. The President of the Chulotte and South Carolina Railroad, Colonel Wm. Johnson, his assistants, Captain Sharpe, the agent of transportation, and his aid, now bent their energies to the herculean task isefore them, and accomplished all that wen could do. The trains from the South Carolina and Greenville roads were run uron the Charlotte track, filled and hurrled away to return and fill again. Engines shricked their signal notes, morning noon, and night. The activity was ceaseless. The deposits were crowded with goods of every description. Passenger trains were thronged, ladies and families in their fright undergoing the most pricyona torments of travel to escape from what they believed was a doomed city. The city resounded with the rumble of a thousand wheels, all bearing their frieight to the grand funnel out of which it was to be discharged. Horses, wagons, negroes, everything that could aid in the removal of property, was brought into requisition, and between force and persuasion, an immense amount of labor was systematically, rapidly, and judiciously employed.

By Wednesday night het did was at its height. The enemy were within three miles. The little army in their front having given backstep by step utill flanked out of the fortifications on the optosite side of the Congaree, they relied to the limits of the city tiself, where a line of battle. nblic stores. The instructions from Ric ad left many of them no other disc

netil flanked out of the fortifications on the oppositie side of the Congaree, they retired to the
limits of the city itself, where a line of battle
was again reformed. Three or four shells
thrown at the bridge increased the popular agitation until it became a fever. The stores were
closed. Militia and detailed men were at the
front. Army trains began to move through,
and the iruth at last flashed upon the minds of
all, that Columbia must inevitably be evacuated.
Few slept soundly in their beds during the
night that followed.

Thirday the 15th the open concept on the

night that followed.

Thursday, the 15th, the enemy opened on the city with shells. Some damage was done, but few casualties are reported. One gentieman only is said to have been killed. The State House, Nickerson's Hotel, South Carolinian office, together with some private residences, were paid an iron compliment, and the inmates evacuated without the usual polite formalities of leave-taking. Still the work of removal went bravely forward, and a vast amount was accomplished. The time was too brief, however, to do all, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public and private property remained in and ablic and private property remain

about the depot, as a prey to the Yaukee torch and pifferer.

The worst feature of the entire scene occurrer on the day of which I write. A party of Wheel cr's cavalry, accompanied by their officers dashed into town, tied their horses, and as awa tematically as if they had been bred to the busi ness, proceeded to break into the stores aion Maln street and rob them of their contents. detachment of detailed men fired on one and drove them ont. Captain Hamilton, the Provost Marshai, with another officer, drew swords and pistols on another party, and anceceded in clearing several establishments; but the valiant raiders still swarmed like locasts, and to-day, a hundred miles away from Columbia, you may see men smoking the clears and wearing on their saddles the elegant cloths wolen from the merchauts of that city. It is said that two of the "cavairy" drew pistols on General Hampton, who was attempting to protect a store, and threatened his life.

Under these circumstances, you may well imagine that our people would rather see the Yaukees or old Satan himself thau a party of the aforesaid Wheeler's cavairy. The barbarities committed by some of them are represented to be frightful. "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" being perfectly incompatible with their presence.

Common rumor says that Sherman's treatment of citizens and private property was uniformly lenient and conciliatory. His headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel.

The scenes up the railroad may be briefly described. Crowds at every depot seeking temporary shelter; some getting off, more getting on; twenty trains thundering one after the other in pulck succession; screaming tocomotives, crying bables, tearful women, famillies travelling in box cars among piles of bacon, sait, bandboxes, trunks, and bed-clothes; a break-down near and drove them ont. Captain Hamilton Provost Marshai, with another officer,

box cars among piles of bacon, salt, bandboxes trunks, and bed-clothes; a break-down near Winsboro; engine off the track; ten hours delay; enemy reported coming; more cousterns tion; a long night; no wood, no water, no breakfast; ten car-loads of ladles of the Treasu ry Department in most mattractive morning dishabille, with hair unkempt, and hollow deep eves, shlyering about in the red mutillazinous and; ten or twelve car-leads of Yankee prisonround their camp-fires, and the individu a cernican aspect singing with tremendous en ergy Union songe; still ahead, the section-masters and brick-layers, with a gang of laborers re-pairing the road, and holding post-mortem conultations over the remains of a deserted e finally a run back three miles a filling louds, a fresh start, and arrival at Charlotte there an avalanche apon the good people an appeal to hospitality, which is most warml heeded, and a gradual simmering down of al Such, in brief, is the SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865

The official despatch from General Grant the Assistant Secretary of War, contained in our telegraphic news of yesterday, and based on a letter dated 12th inst., received by him on General Sherman, gives the most encour aging accounts of the Federal movements in the Carolinas. General Sherman, it appears, had, down to the date of his letter, met with no formidable opposition; his army was in excelcut condition. He had taken eighty cannon on his march and destroyed immense quantities of powder, &c., &c. General Sherman's statenent of the rumored Wade Hampton victory is very gratifying. It appears that General Kilpatrick was surprised at his headquarters, when all but two of his staff were captured but General Kilpstrick soon ranged his men for battic, and proceeded to hrash Hampton severely, recapturing everything the rebels bad taken. We may, thereforc, rest perfectly easy as to the progress of General Shorman. We hope that General Schofield has joined him by this time, and it is highprobably that he has done so. The junction of Sherman and Schoffeld will render our forces atterly luvincible. The rapid decline in gold, as reported by teiegraph, affords conclusive evidence that the milltary situation is, in all respects, satisfactory.

RECONCILIATION.—The military situation at present is highly auspicions of a complete naonal triumph. The remaining strength of the rebellion is chiefly contined to the army of General Lee, in the vicinity of Richmond, and that under General Johnston, now opposing the march of Sherman through the Carolinas. The ast intelligence from the Union forces tells of victory over the enemy, and all indications now clearly point to the overthrow of every formidable military organization of the South before the close of the ensning summer. The people f the South appear utterly disheartened under c pressure of repeated disaster, and their leaders are engaged in the most embittered dis-It is reasonable to believe that the Southern people are worn and weary of the war, which

they plainly see is franght only with destruction to their property and themseives. Is not this, therefore, an exceedingly besitting period of the war when, taking advantage of the momentou victories achieved by our arms, the national annorlties might end the conflict without additional bloodshed, upou terms at once magnanimons and honorable to the country? We have lways anticipated that a point would be reached in the progress of the war at which statesman ship should take the place of generalship, and outile the opposing sections upon just and erduring terms. We do not wish that the southern people shall be dragged back to their ailegiance with their mouths in the dust and with ropes around their necks. They were our brothers in the past, they are our brothers n w hy ail the ties of civilization, language, and blood, and in future we would have them as equals in the family of States. The dignity and nide of the nation hereafter will require them to be such. There must at just be conciliation between the parties to this great struggie. War alone, with its horrid features, can achieve that result, but it may drive a brave hough erring people into hopeiess despera tion, resulting in their irretrievable ruln, and rendering onr own nominal trlumph in reality n ingiorious defeat.

"Never can true reconcilement grow Whele wounds o' deadly hate have pieceed so deep." In view of the present situation of the war, and the policy which should be inaugurated toward the South by the national administration, the New York Tribune, the leading Republican

ergan, says: We believe, therefore, that a true peace is, in all human probablity, not far off, and we be-lieve its advent may be hastened and assured by wise and prompt action on the part of our Gov-ernment. If the President should Issue a brief

ernment. If the President should issue a brief and incid proclamation, appealing to the Southern people not to protract a struggle which has become hopeless, and stating distinctly the terms on which they may be once more at peace with their country, we believe that there would be little further bloodshed.

The rebellion is now kept from instant and after collapse by the false cry that nothing is to be gained by submission—that all the property of rebels is consecuted and all their lives forfeited under our laws, so that, while the conrage born of desperation may yet achieve success, there is in the opposite course in hope whatever. This is most nature, yet it has a certain plausibility to the mind of the ignorant. Let the President once more arge the rebels to lar down their arms, profering them in lacements to do so, and the will thereby divide them into two parties—one inclined to peace and remining the other Interest in the other Interest of the prince of the other Interest of the prince of the other Interest on feeting the other Interest of the prince of the other Interest of feeting the other Interest of feeting the other Interest on feeting the other Interest of feeting the other Interest of the prince of the other Interest of feeting the other Interest of feeting the other Interest of the peace and response the other Interest interest on the prince the other Interest interest of the peace and response the other Interest interest on the peace and response the other Interest interest on the peace and response the other Interest of the peace and response the peace histo two parties—one inclined to peace and reunion; the other Initicasts Intent on fighting to
the last. Standing distinctly by itself, the weakness of this inter would be so palpahie that
there new and vehement proclamations per
day could not keep it in countenance. It would
speedily collapse and disperse, and the rebellion would be a thing of the past. May we not
hope that this course is to be taken?

We indorse the above wise and timely snggestions. We believe that a sincere, magnantmous word from the lips of Abraham Lincoln, poken to the Southern people, now hopelessly encumbered by disaster, would inspire their bearts with that old love for the Union, which, hy opening the way of peace, would ere long pind enew, and forever, the broken ties of the ation. Let that word be spoken in the spirit of affection and mercy; let it come as a word of proud magnanimity. It would vindicate the niegity of the Government in this struggle, ince the war, at best, is only a dire necessity. ts objects being peace and Union. It would demonstrate the sincerity of our rulers in their profession of devotion to the issue at stake-the e-establishment of the Union upon terms of honor and equality to all its members.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK .- The gold panic in New York seems to be furious. On Thursday gold advanced in the morning to 176%, but hopped in the afternoon to 17214, and at night t ran down to 165%, leaving off at 1671. The panic extended to stocke, and broke prices lown considerably. At the close there was a strong pressure to sell. The foreign news, no doubt, contributed largely to this new stampede. The following compares the prices o stocks and gold at the close for several days:

57 % 94% 85 'a 97% 37% 64% 175%

At the time we write gold is reported as having decilned to about 162 or 163. There is no iciling how long the panic is to last: It seems to have gathered a very strong headway. fine news from Sherman and Sheridan produces this important resuit. The rebel Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has

ust made a very savage speech at Richmond. He is greatly incensed at the passage of the negro enlistment law by the rebel Congress. Wigfall is an intense rebel, has always been hostile to the Federal Union, and labored assidnously during his entire service as a member of the United States Senate to bring about the present rebellion. He was never satisfied with anything, being essentially a disturber of the wace. The Richmond Sentinel, in reporting his recent speech in that city, says: His speech was violent, unpairiotic, and cen-urable in the highest degree; devoted to the

actorized of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one-horse concern" (where were our Senators that they had no word for making denounced the surprise of the state of of rebnke), denounced the press, ponred out his bitterness upon the President, and demand-ed that he and the Vice-President should resign. Wigfali, now that he sees lnevltable faliure written upon the brow of the rebellion, will endeavor to achieve additional notoriety as a olsterous leader in the general ' break up."

A telegram announces that on the 16th inst, but one newspaper was published in Richmond, Virginia—the Daily Dispatch. It appeared as a half sheet, apologizing that all the printers had gone into the army to perform special duty for a short while. The half sheet as stated was gotten up hy "a few friends who are exempt from the service." The rebels at Richmond, we are led to believe, are contemplating some extraordinary movement-perhaps the evacuation of the city. The fact that the newspapers are not published indicates that their material is being removed to some point deemed more secure.

Governor Randali, of Wisconsin, in his message of 1861, said: "This war began where Charleston is; it should end where Charleston cas!" Charleston was and is and we trust

will be.

The Richmond papers swear that they his office, but not till then.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. won't give any information-and give it.

The policy of the Lonisville Democrat is ote a party organization in Kentucky, seed exclusively upon the old prejudices in favor of the Institution of clavery. Those preindices, we know, are rapidly passing away, under the lufinence exerted muon the institution by the resent civil war, but the editor of the Democrat thinks that they still sufficiently control the popniar mind to give vigor and victory to a proslavery party in this Commonwealth. He plain iy sees that slavery is lost-jost, just as all Union nen said it would be, when, four years ago, the secessionists determined to risk chances of war for its preservation. We all theu saw with anerring prophecy that amid the vicissitudes inevitable to such a struggle slavery would surely go down. The editor of the Demociat fully recognized the fact, and, ln 1862, when the predictions of Union men tonching

tles of the most protracted war, all they suffer and all they apprehend is their own fant. The onger this rebellion is carried on the worse for

the matter seemed near the point of realization,

be said:

The above is a faithful statement of the case. Time after time has a warning similar to the above appeared in these columns, yet we have earnestly struggled to in this State the ordinary safeguards of slavery. We have at all times, however, stood prepared o treat the autject as the unavoidable v of events should require. We now see that lavery in Kentneky, nor in any other State, cannot be preserved, and we are unwilling to make a useless struggle to maiutain it. The war has fatally wounded slavery. This fact is recognized by every intelligent man in Kenucky. The rebeis themselves now concede its bundonment. We believe now, as we said at the beginning, that the death knell of the instiution was sounded when the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sampter. Whatever difficult social problems emancipation may devoive opon statesmanship, we regard this one thing ixed from the acts and declarations of the rebels themselves, that slavery is subverted and rendered even by the people of the South. We look at this subject through no long nne tured prejudice; we regard it wholly in a prac tical light, without reference to any sentime

tal considerations. Does any candid man now expert to save davery in this Commonwealth? None, we prenbject. With this view, recognizing the actual ondition around us, we have urged, and now age more earnestly tuan ever, that the organic law of Kentneky shall be adapted as speedlift as possible to the destiny inevitably before We are not to be swayed from this clear path of duty by the puerile charge that we have turned abolition we have joined the Republican party. We trust that no man capable of thinking and acting for the interests of Kentucky can be influenced by uch reproach. Twelve months hence there will be no slavery in Kentucky, either real or ominal. By a recent act of the rebel Congre thorizing the enlistment of three hnuired ousand slaves in their armies, stavery has been itually abolished in the rebel States. Has no ble question, then, of slavery or no slavery, een virtually settled North and South There is to be no more slavery on tais continent. Why, then, persist in a useless agitation to preserve it in Kentneky? The editor of the Democrat does it simply to keep alive old prejudices against pancitation. The question before our people is not whether they shall maintain slavery, for ractically, the institution has ceased in the midst: but the question is, shall they proceed to ada; t the laws of the State to the actual condi ou of emancipation? We have a pro siavery oustitution and pro slavery statutes, but n lavery. Wisdom dictates that we shall as emunedate our Constitution and laws to our me condition, and the sooner this shall t

done, the better for the State. MARION'S GANG .- On Monday last, Dr. Wall orn and-Oscar Board, preminent citizeus o Breckinridge county, were arrested by Marion's band of cutthroats, dragged from their homes nd sentenced to be shot to death, simply b ause it was supposed that they had furnished the United States anthorities with the informa tion in regard to the whereabonts of Se Mnndy, Magrader, and Medkiff which led to their capture. It is almost needless to say that the supposition was entirely wrong. On a more mature reflection, a part of Walthorn and Board, without first giving then the benefit of a trial An order was then pro muigated, banishing them from the county, and they were released, thus escaping the sen tence of death. They are now refugees from their homes. Marion says that he wants no man's sympathy or triendship. His argument the pistol. He is a desperate outlaw, and compels the farmers to cook and furnish ail that his band require.

Hon. Win. H. Wadsworth, the Represe tive of the Ninth District of this State in the last Congress, has apponneed his intention to rere from national politics. He says that he is termined not to be a candidate for office again nder any circumstances. Mr. Wadsworth is ne of the most able and accomplished drators f Kentucky. He is a patriot of nnqnestionable character.

Forrest is reported as last month at Man, with some fifteen thousand men, actively rganizing, with the professed intention of noving into Alabama. Jackson was at Varona reparing for a like movement. All the rebe nfantry in that department was ordered east to aid in resisting Sherman.

The Charleston Mercury was in a terrible mor at Jeff Davis's letting South Carolina be onquered. It exclaims, "Jeff Davis foreve and the Devil the next day."

The employes of several of the oil companics in Pennsylvania have atruck for higher wages. That isn't the sort of oil-strike that the ompanies would prefer.

€ The Nashville Union says that the uegro will no longer be treated like a wolf in this city.

That will dejeud on whether he acts like one. COur shells assimilated the houses of a arge part of Charleston to themselves. They made shelis of them.

They say that coal oil enres fevers. hirk that it has been creating fevers.

THE COMPLETION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT INAUGURATION .- The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following communication:

Is the country going to anomit to the shame having for its Vice-President the man who had not the decency to avoid being drunk on he solenn occasion of his industion into the east highest office of the government, so drunk hat he could not help showing it when he ut-cred his oath of office, and kissed the Holv kerpitures; so drunk that in attempting to wear in the Senators he forgot what he was about and another had to reform the diveabout, and another had to perform the du o drunk as to utter that speech, every sentence which was shame and deep mornification to it that heard it—and all this on the great offi ical day of the government, in the presence of the assembled Cabinet and Congress and peo-ple, and before the wondering gaze of amoas andors from all the nations of Europe, whose reports of that spectacle we cannot bear to think of? What an insult it was to the nation sadors from all the nations of Europe, whose reports of that spectacle we cannot bear to think of? What an insult it was to the nation! Conid it possibly have been greater, more barmillating, more disgraceful, especially to those whose votes placed Mr. Johnson in his present office? And what makes it so much the worse is that he was in the same state when he passed through Cincinnati on his way to Washington; and, if report be true, he continued essentially in that condition till the day when it was revealed to the astonished and ashamed assemblage in the Senate Chamber. And this is the man whom we have made the second dignitary of the nation—President of the Senate; and in case Mr. Lincoln shall die before his second term is ended (which may God forbid), President of the United States! Yes, and all this after years and years of our efforts to prompte temperance in the land and make drunkenness ashamed. How can we bear it? The moral, the temperance in the land and make drunkenness ashamed. How can we bear it? The moral, the temperate, the heads of families, who fear for the influences among which their sons are growing up—those who think of the dependence of our institutions upon the public morals—those who know what intemperance has due aiready in the halls of legislation and among the officers of our armies—those who value the example and honor of our cuntury in the sight of the nations—how can we bear i? Is it to be passed by, and thus negatively sanctioned—that inaugurated drunkenness? Must not the nation demand satisfaction? Does not its own digitity—does not a dishonored office—does not, an ontraged Government—does not our character before the world, demand atonement? What should it be? We answer, Mr. Johnson's resignation. Not a whit less. It is all he can do and nothing else will do. Let the press speak ont, from all the cities and towns. Let the lindignation of the people so utter its wice that it must be obeved. We shall feel that some reparation is made when Mr. Johnson vacates his office, but not ti

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Wager wayne, a son of Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has been normalnated by President Lincoln as a full Brigadier-General in place of Vice-President Johnson, resigned Prior to the war, General Swayne was a young inwer of Columbus, Ohio. wounded lately in a skirmish in South Carolina.

> FROM THE SOUTH WIGFALL "A CERSE TO HIS COUNTRY."

[From the Richmood Sentinel, March 9.] Senator Wigfall, who has been pured ery extraordinary and very reprehensible ourse during the whole of the present session of Congress, scemed inspired, in als speech of needay night, by a desire to enrpass all his Thesday night, by a desire to enryass all his reverons otherers against the public interests. His ejeech was violent, unpatriotic, and consurable in the highest degree; devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of these who stand infinitely higher than be in the jublic confidence. He denonated the Vieginia Legislature as "a one-horse concern" (where were our Senators that they had no word of rebutle?) denonneed the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demander that he and the Vice-President should reed that he and the Vice-President should re-

that he and the Vice-President should resign
There is, perhaps not a patriot in the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall should himself take the advice he gives, and reaign his seat in the Senate. Had he done so at the beginning of the seasion, a great deal of time would have been raved to that body, which has been far worse than wasted. One of the last speeches which the writer heard in the old linited States Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he defied the North, and almost invited them to the battle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his former service during the seasion now about to close an evil and a curse to his country. Would that he would take pattern from that patriotic body of men who represent the sentiment and the manifers of Virginia, but whom he thinks it allowable to refer to with words of insult. Would that he would support, as he ought to do, the efforts of that eminent patriot, and pure and faithful public officer, whom the people, with a nanimous choice, called to the chief magistracy. magistracy.
We trust that the people and Legislature of

Texas are not unobservant of the freaks of their Sensior; and, if he reither resigns nor mands tis ways, they will, in justice to themselves, to life common cause, and to the sister States, re-lieve bim at the earliest moment of the trust which he so lily discharges.

ANOTHER BLAST AT WESFALL.

[From the Richmond Engairer, March 9.] From the Richmond Enquirer, March 2,1
The usefulness of the steam engine was not omplete until a balance wheel regulated the sation, not secure until a safety-wave gave easies to be safety and the safety of the s sheel or safety-valve he has no "gov rmor" to e. late his eccuntricities and no escape for his tenter and passion, except that of explosion. Neither the colemnity of the occasion, nor the number of the danger, controls his arratic? and and, without indigment or prudence, he runs a much "against sovereign States with hill he fleeney of a common scold and much of the fivency of a common scold and much of e vulgarity of a fi-h-woman. Neither the exhe vulgarity of a fish-woman. Neither the exited position of the President nor the depressed
sondition of the put lic heart restrains the exressions of his harred nor control the imprudence of his language. His speech upon the
negro bill in the Senate on Tuesday night exempilitied his possion, if it did not illustrate his
pathotism. The Legislature of Verginia, the
President of the Coutederate States, and the editor of this paper, were singly and together the
thene of his oration. He denounced them all
in the same language, and, without varying his
cylihets, scattered his unkempt expressions
with the greatest profusion, but with little
inste. He denounced Virginia as a "one-horse
State," the editor of this paper as a "one-horse
State," the editor of this paper as a "one-horse
cilitor." The Legislature of Virginia was "a
sitly, simpld, blundering, ignorant, nuinformed"
Legislature, and the editor of this paper was
even in their arrangement. Mr Ritchie, he
sald, was an editor who counselled with Jefferson, Madheon, Monroe, Pendleton and the
Weithes, hat the editor of this paper had never
sought information and instruction from Mr.
Wigtail, How, then, was it possible for the
present editor to fill the place of his linusrious
presenceor? The Senator will pardion as the
cuntity hen regard him as a Jefferson, or a
Macheon, or a Monroe, a Pendleton, or a Wythe,
this editor will be found his willing disciple, but
until that Judgment is pronounced, we prefer
even the error of our ways to the errate counted position of the President nor the depr

his editor will be found his willing disciple; but not that Judgment is pronounced, we profer yen the error of our ways to the erratic council of the Senator from Texas.

We have yet to learn when and where the litustrions connections and advisers of Mr. Ritchle taught him the doctrine that negro-livery was the most sacred bond of human coerument—above the common safety and become the higher law of national existence; that for its protection constitutions was lavented. r its protection constitutions were invented, and re-street, that the liberty of the white man was bordinate to the alayery of the black and to rightly and properly lapperilled in a revolu-tion undertaken so ely for aggressavery. These are be the doctrines of Senator Wigfall, but ey were not the teachings of any of Mr. Italies great advisors. tin hie's great advisers.

The President of the Confederate States came

for no small share of the Senstor's assent, cliber the lofty character of the office, nor the resident as incompetent, bad-tempered, and prioringed by a Cabinet of puppers or chief lerke, obedient to his will and an agreement to is passion. Without expressing any opinion, ce appeal from the Senate to the Legislature of exac, which at its late ression adopted the fol-

his passion. Without expressing any opinion, we appeal from the Senate to the Legistature of Texas, which at its late ession adopted the folio-alog resolution:

"3. That, although, as a free people, we have exercised the right of criticism upon the acts of our President and his Cabinet, yet we here record our full confidence in the particism and atility of President Davis; and do furthermore declare, that, if remitted now to our option, we would not exchange him for any clizen of the Confederacy as the pilot to carry us through the present stormy stringgle for liberty as a people, and for independence as a nation."

He "spit upon the resolutions" of the Legistature of Virginis! What will measure his contempt for the laws of his own State? How many "horses" are the Legislature of Texas?

Let us suppose in this, or in some other nationance country, an anti-miniser, who thinks himself a person of so great and extensiveparts and of so many eminent qualifications that he locks upon himself as the only purson in the kingdom capable to conduct the public affairs of the nation, and therefore christening every other gentleman who has the honor to be employed in the administration by the man of Sinnderer. Suppose this gentleman lucky enough to have gafned over to his party some parsons really of fine parts, of ancient families, and of great fortunes, and others of despersatives, a rising from disappointed and malicious hearts. All these gentlemen, with respect to his praty some parsons really of fine parts, of ancient families, and of great fortunes, and others of despersatives, a rising from disappointed and malicious hearts. All these gentlemen, with respect to his private or public, being only a rejection of the words he has put in their mouths, and a spining ont of the venom he has infused into them; and we were help of the gentlemen in the administration of the words he has put in their mouths, and a spining ont of the venome he has infused into them; and vowed he who so hilindly follow him, and hated bo all the res

there States.

The plan to coerce Mr. Davis to resign and fix the succession on Mr. Houter was boldly avowed by the Senator on Thesday night. He claimed it as right, and that the succession, being under the forms of the constitution, was tracefore legal and proper. As the whole start has ended in a miserable failure, we shall have nothing further to say, but to reiterste our remark that the army and the people will provide the successor.

The whole debate was useless and importite—the successor.

The whole debate was useless and importite—the apecches had all been delivered in secret sealen, and their reception was a more matter of tersonal vanity. We shall not dispute with Mr. Wigfall whether the Congress is factions or subservient. Either horn of the dilemma will prevent any of its members from receiving the reward of encession in any successful plot against Mr. Davis.

JAMES GUTHERE.—We had hoped, for the sake of our suffering country, that the admitted ability, experience, and patriotism of Mr. Guthrie would make him an exception to the rais of extreme particismship which has prevailed in the Senate of the United States in the formation of its standing committees. So much virtue, however, couls not come from a party, based on "moral ideae," which had selected Andrew Johnson to be its foremost and representative man in the Senate, and therefore we find the clearest-headed financier in the land at the tail of every committee on which he is placed. Mr. Guthrie has been, by the dominant party in the government, not only put last on the Committee on Finance, but last on the Committee on Agriculture, Patents, and Mines. What better and more conclusive illustration could be given of the end and aim of those who made Mr. Liacoin to be President for a second term, and, as if that were not national disgrace enough for when the mysteries of the White Honse are nurolded there will be developed in the executive mansion acts of theft and plunder quite as disgraceful to persons high in position as were the drunken antics of the Vice President, made

manelon acts of theft and plumber quite as disgraceful to persons high in position as were the drunken antics of the Vice-President), made Johnson to be see-and in homor?

If the chief desire of the Republican leaders is to make a good flovernment, them no one can doubt what poeltion would be seeigned a statesman of the age, wisdom, and mental power of the Senator from Kentucky.

All this attempted humiliation of Mr. Guthrie is of no consequence to him as an individual, but it is of national consequence. He asks no odds of any man. He can fight and win his own way in any arena where integrity, courage, and shilly carry the day. Wherever he goes, he is a magnet, and central point for all boarest men. He will be such in the Senate Partisan malignity may endeavor to weaken his infinence, but, in the end, everybody will see that whithersoever his great figure moves, that was honor and national safety he.

New York Work

left Sherman at Laurel Hill, marching d expecting to reach Favetteville either on light of the 10th or the morning of the Boats started at once up the Cape Fear erman met no serious opposition on his ch, and fought no battles. Rebel scouts

Dick Taylor has not been seen, the rebel rea to the contrary notwithstanding, eneral Sherman crossed the Great Pedce at raw on the 4th. The town on the south it was entrenched, but the rebels made but

as coleance.

man's cavalry dashed in on the run and sels dashed out also on the run. In their her chivalrously left to our men geventus in position, four more were found on the bank. or appeared content with acting as to Sterman's army, trotting along in they had captured his whole army as had a division of very peaceable cav-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 18. Super-General Dix, New York.
The following despatch has been received this ening at this Department:
CITY POINT, March 16.
The following despatch has been received this ening at this Department:
CITY POINT, March 16.
The C. A. Dona, Assistant Secretary of War.
I am just in receipt of a letter from General remain of the 12th list, from Favetteville. He erribes his army as in fine health and spirits, wing most with no serious opposition. Hardee eys in his front at a respectful distance. At humbia he destroyed Immense aremals and road establishments and forty-three cannon. Cheraw he found much machinery and war sterial, including twenty-five cannon and hundred and sixty barrels of gunpowder, at Favetteville twenty pieces of artillery and neh other material. He save nothing about plartick; defeat by Hampton, but the officer to brought this letter says that before day-th on the 19th Hampton got two brigades in a rear of Klipatnek's headquarters and enrrought this letter says that before dayn the 19th Hampton got two brigades in
r of Kilpatrick's beadquarters and enrand captured all the staff but two
k Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men,
rove the fiveling enemy with great loss,
aring about all that he had lost
ton lost eight hundred and sixty men left
in the field.

legram from Gen. Grant's head orte that the Daily Dispatch is the tern reports that the Daliv Dispatch is the paper issued to-day in Richmond, and it, half a sheet only, because of the fact that is printers are gone into the array to perspecial service for a short time.

I for the kindness of a few friends who are upt from the service, and who volunteered aid, the half sheet presented would not been withheld. In a few days at the least our forcee will return to their posts, it we hope to resume and continuo on full.

There is no other news of moment in parter.

C. A. DANA PHILADELPHIA, March 16. the order save that supplies of all

WASHINGTON, March 16. PROVUST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,

His Envolvent, Washington, March 15, 1865 Mashington, March 15, 1865 Your relegram of yesterday is just received. I have not seen your circular about the draft, and do not understand your deepatch. No deay that I know of has been authorized, nor is eated: that if the Boards are fully oc JAMES B. FRY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

neral Wavien. This corps is one of the gest in the army, and, in regard to discipline, ands second to mone. The numest diligence or spring campaign.

Many of the seck of our army have been removed to City Point.

New York, March 16.

Sherman's army is in most excellent health and condition. They base lived quite as enumptioned, so on the Georgia march. At first, one-quarter ratious of meat and other provisions were served, but the abundance of food found in the country soon rendered this nonrecessary, and now only coffee and sngar are besued, everything else being fruished by foraging parties. A commutation was sent to Sherman on the 11th by a confer securied by a regiment of cavalry. This was rendered necessary by the strong parties of rebel scouts and guerflias on the approaches to Wilmington. Sherman's couriers narrowly escaped, and were driven to

the approaches to Wilmington. Sheeman's courier narrowly escaped, and were driven to make a detur of forty miles. They represent the people dwelling along the route as strongly favoring the Union, and anxious for the appearance of the Northern army.

The Boston Advertiser's special says of Gen. Grant's order suspending all the trade permits. This order, it will be seen, strikes down at one ewesp the whole brood of cotton, tobacco, and turpentine speculators, setting aside the permits of special agents, cabinet ministers and even of the Precident himself. The official records show that it will affect jobe covering over half a million bales of cotton, extreen thousand barrels turpentine, live thousand barrels tar, twen-

fore he sent his name to the Senate.

The news per the Australian of the fall of Charleston caused much seneation. Its immediate effect was the advance of 2 per cent in the United States bonds and a decline of 4 per cent in the Confederate loan.

The London Times save: The influence of the success at Charleston can hardly be exaggerated. The moral effects cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. It is seen that the population of the Southeastern States is not able to oppose the march of the Federal affinies. The advance from Savannah to Charleston access to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as premonitory of the netter overthrow of the rehelition. As long as Missonri and Kansas have a name nd a history, they will remove the control of the con As long as Missouri and Kansas have a name and a history, they will remember with shuddering and bitterness the name of Quantrell. He is believed by many to be the brother of one Elliott, who, several years ago, was convicted of polysgam at P-ducah, Kv., and was sentenced to several vears' confinement in the penitentiary all Frankfort. He has several aliases but I think his real name is Quantrell. He is about five feet nine inches in height, has light bine eves, tight heir, and an aquiline nose. We Missourians sincerely hope that some brave Kentnekian may bring to speedy instead this inhuman monster who has fied the rained homes of our State, to wage still further his terrible warfare npon the beautiful homesteads of our old native State.

Yours, truly, PEDRO.

The Army and Navy Gazette cars: The recustion of Charleston and Coumbia, and be con-countries of the garrison, will trengthen the hands of Beauregard, Hardee, and Hill, but the Confederates are placed in a position of exceeded danger, from which it will require greater genine than ever Lee and Davis have as yet displayed to extricate them. The purposes of Grant become more and more obvious as the campaign proceeds. He holds Lee tast, and this paratives the stronger army and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederate and processing the stronger army and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaigns the greatest force of the Confederate and the campaign force of the Confederate and the greatest forc

and neutralizes the greatest force of the Coufed-The news was published too late on the 3d

The news was published too late on the 3d for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, but the first effect was one of depression, and cotton declined. The News's city article save: There is some prespect of gold shipments being made to New York, owing to the fathese of exchange. Were these to commence, they would probably mark the turning point in the English money market.

Ex-Senator Foote has issued an address to the Tennessepans explaining his disconnection with the rebel Government, which Government he repositates and denounces.

The rebel run Suosewall continues at Ferral watched by Federal vessels. The truth of the report that she was leaking is not gonfirmed, as she continues to take on board a large quantity of coal.

the House of Commons on the 3d, Mr.

w De Fevre asked whether the attention of Government had been directed to certain reactions alleged to have been made by the Confederate Government with reference to the accurre and disposal by Confederate cruizers of Decursi vessels without adjudication by a prize court, and whether such instructions met the arer would be taken to prevent their being

with any hoefile intent. It was understood that e-ritain parties, with the comminance of both giversments, had perfected an arrangement for the shipment of a large quantity of manufactured tobacco to the United States, for which a lot of bacon was to be sent in exchange. The tobacco was forwarded from this city to Frederickshurg and Hamilton's crossing last week. General Grant was informed of what was going on and determined to play a Yankee trick noon the speculators. He accordingly sent the force mentioned to Fredericksburg to destroy the tobacco. His orders were executed and the Yarkees therenpon returned to their quarters. Some tbirty freight cars belonging to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company were also destroyed. Some of the people of Fredericksburg went to the wharf to witness the Mr. Lavard replied that the attention of the Mr. Laward replace that the attention of the Government had been given to the instructions in question, and they were entirely disapproved; it would not, however, be consistent with the interests of the public service to slate what giege have been taken regarding them. In a first at Constantinoule a convent and a large number of houses were destroyed; 1,890 lives were lost.

large number of houses were destroyed; 1,800 lives were lost.

Brasil-Rio, Feb. The Brazilian army is besteged at Montevideo. It is believed the place will soon be taken. There was a good deal of excitement and alarm in the city.

The army of Paraguay continued its march through the provinces of Montamoris, and had taken several towns.

Foreness Monroe (Br Mail.), March 12.

The steamer Varcea Clyde, with 3,000 rebel prisoners, captured near Kingston, N. C., our long from New been, N. C.

The latest advices from Gen. Schofield reporting as still advancing toward Kingston, and there were rumors in Newborn when the Varcea Clyde sailed, on the 13th, to the effect that Gragg had evacuated the town, and that our mar forces had taken possession of the place. The prisoners who came up on the Varcea clyde were a fine looking set of men, and become d to Major-General II sod's division, having been sent from Lee's army only a week since, with a view of operating against our orces in North Carolina. All the available pon-

The enemy attempted to prevent his burning the Central Road bridge over the South Anna, but the feb U. S. cavairy charged up to the order, and about thirty men dashed across on

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the

The nervice sewers correspondent of the says: (fran. Cor's total loss in three will not exceed 1,000. The rabels loss of in one day. A rebel surgeon reports She seminwest of Goldsboro, and he was may with one wing toward Raleigh, the centi-

enet, with the roads good, and up rain for

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal 1 SEETCH OF THE MARAUDER QUANTIFUL AND HIS OPERATIONS.

WAREFNBEURG, JOHNSON Co., Mr. ... March 7, 1865.

March 7, 1865. J Quantrell, the great Missouri and Kausas morderer and outlaw, is represented to be in Kentneky, perpetrating acts of wantonuess and wickedness. Permit me to give your readers a short history of him. I have been an officer in the Department of the Missouri three years; one half of that time within the district in which he has been operating because I profess to

the Delartment of the Missouri three years; one half of that time within the district in which he has been operating, hence I profess to know something about the man and his mode of warfare. He is said to be a native of Maryland; at all events he at one time during his childhood fited near Hagerstown in that State, from which he came West some seven years ago, according to the hest information I have been able to obtain. He is a very reticent man concerning his past history, thereby evidently impressing his most intimate coursades with the idea that the past life of this man has been one of extreme wickedness and desperation. It is seldom, if ever, the case that a man becomes so deeply steeped in crime as this one without a long and arduous education in all of those acts of infamy which gradually prepare the mind and heart for some terrible crime. I am not certain as to the exact time he came to the territory of Kapsas. It is certain that he was diving there in 1858, and that he was during the enumer of that year, or the vear following, in the employ of Waddell & Russell as a teamster, driving an ox team for that tirm from the Missouri river to Sall Lake City. After reaching that city he was discharged by his employes and, being of an adventurons disposition, he ensured the caprices of formuse on to California.

bere he remained one year, nuknown and nn-eard of by his old friends nutil the latter part f the winter of 1859 he returned to Kansas, and there, by the power of a nuvsterious nature and will, he gathered around him a band of

and crime will be repeated many days and year

sence by the mothers of that State to their chil

toward his own companions, and determined to have them murdered or killed by the citizens of Jackson county. He advised Walker secretly, that, on a certain night, his residence would be attacked by these despondence.

and when his honse was attacked at the praci-

hour and night designated by Quantrell to Walker, an unexpected resistance was made, and several of the outlaws were killed; and, under the laws of the State and Govern-

need, Walker and his friends were vin lated and justified. But every man of hos varioused the cowardly betraval of his c diling comrades. The treason was indoor but the traitor was and will ever be scorned.

the equal numbers when dismounted. He

dvantage in numbers, arms, and situation of the ground. He is a good disciplinarian of the kind, and will have no men around him who are not ready to execute his orders, at any risk,

any opet, from the petty stealing of a que the inhuman murder of a sucking child.

e done a few generous acts toward loval men Missouri, but it would require numberless ges to centain a full history of the most as-

inding crimes, perpetrated under his imme-

[From the Richmond Whis, March 10.]

THE TOBACCO SPECI LATION AT FREDERICKS-BURG

GRNERAL GRANT HAD A HAND IN THE TRANS-

In deference to the wishes of the military and horlites we did not refer to the affair at Fred-

ricksburg, which has been a topic of street talk for several days. As there is no longer any ne-cessity for reticence, we will state briefly that a

rtion of Gibbon's division, from the Army of James, arrived at Fredericksburg last Mon

the James, airlived at Fredericksburg last mon-day excelling in a flotilla of transports, convoyed by two gunboats. The airlival of the enemy was not wholly unexpected, though the people were led to believe that they would not come with any hostile intent. It was understood that

received and the people of the people of the received sharp went to the wharf to witness the unding of the Yankees, supposing they were bont to carry out the little arrangement in road laith; but they were soon undeceived and cattered. The Yankees did not molest the citi-

The question is frequently asked who is Gen.

FUNTIER PARTICULARS OF MR. SINGLETON'S YAN-

(From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.]

ton, and what is he doing here? A curren nort couples his name with a certain tobacco con speculation; but he avers that he has no section with it. What special business, it or ught him to Rickmoud remains unde-

Walker gathered together a num-

avhawkers, whose deeds of blov

C. A. DANA, Secretary of War.

foot, driving the enemy, and capturing three ieces of artillery, 20 ponuder Parrots.

own movements and preparations or about our charm movements and preparations or about what is lefalling their own troops, who happen to be heach a position that the first intelligence of them is expected in the North by the lifetimend newspapers. But such reasons for reticence do not exist in the case of those stores of those captured the other day near Fredericksburg. The enemy knew all about that as soon as we, or sooner, and there is no conceivation research for observing effence on the subject s in North Carolina. All the available pon trains at Newbern had been sent to Scho Eren II Gen. Brace had not evacuates sten, no doubt was entertained but tha bought them of another plan. bethought them of another plan. A Yankee named Singleton, has twice asked for a pass to come within our lines, and it has been twice granted. In vain some wary Contiderates protested against this, representing that a Yankee could have no bonest business here; but we have a Government that despises "public clamor." This Mr. Singleton might be a peace contains one; he might be steaking through our lines to bring us an offer of recognizing our independence, or on some gracions mission of that sort. So he was permitted to come along. Soon it became known that he was only on a mission to procure tobacco, by purchase, the payment to be made in bacon, at certain rates agreed upon. Tobacco accordingly was sent forward by the Fredericksburg road—two hundred thousand jounds of it, or thereabouts—and was waiting at Hamilton's, crossing, under charge of Confederate agents until the exchange should be effected. But now, he some chance, some extremely fortuitous coincidence, the store of precious tobacco had scarcely arrived there, and was still in Confederate hands, when, behold, a large force of Yankees happened to appear in the same place, having come in steamers up the Rappahaunock, and they seized the whole of the tobacco, and either carried it off or burned it. And now where is the bacon? We must med Singleton, has twice a-ked lo our forces could easily cross the Neuse river and give battle to the enemy before he could away. Major-General Couch's force, from Wilming. on, had reached Gen. Schoneld, and h thus reinforced, was amply sufficient to defeateen. Brang's army, which was judged to be about 25,000 strong.

Nawbern, N. C., March 13. Officers just from the front state that an order was read to the troops on Saturday evening last from Major-General Cox, and stated that they would be joined by Sherman's army, which created the greatest enthusiason. A rebel surgeon came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance. He says that Sherman's cavalry was hear Troy, N. C., a few days since, and that a wing of his army was moving on Favetteville, one on Goldsboro, and another on Raleigh.

Washington March 17, 3:30 P. M. WASHINGTON, March 17, 3:20 P. M. Washington, March 17, 3:20 F. M.
To General Diz:
Major General Sheridan reports on the 15th
instant, from the bridge of the Richmond and
Fredericksburg Railroad across the South Anna
river, that, having destroyed the Jame river
canal as far to the east as Goodland, he marched
up to the railroad across the South Anna river
to Taylorsville, and destroyed it down to Bawer
lyam Station, a distance of ditteen miles. Gen.
Custar was sent to Ashland, and Gen. Devin to
the South Anna bridge, all of which have been
destroyed. He save the amount of public property destroyed in his march is enormous.

The enemy attempted to prevent his burning

sive information to the enemy either about ou

clever swindle. Is our sagacious Governmer sate fied yet? Has it seen enough of the co squences of admitting public enemies with our lines "to look after private aff dirs?" Wi the next Yankee that will ask a pass?

a perfect specimen of the species of transact

tobacco, and either carried it off or burned And now where is the bacon? We must full credit to the ingenions nation which trived and executed this little scheme. It is

Vice-President Johnson to Applanize of Resident and the humiliating spectacle which on that day he furnished to the world, shall we speak for keep silent? Perhaps there exists some good reason why the sad truth should be suppressed, but no such reason have we yet discerned. We cannot, therefore, join with our three neighbors, the Tribune, the Times, and the Evening Post, in pardoning with silence the great discrace which Andrew Johnson infletted that day upon his country. Had the tables been turned, and a similar offence been committed by George H. Pendieton, we can hardly believe that those journals would, have laid their fingers on their lips in a hush of criticism. As for ourselves, we trust we are habitually slow to speak ill of public men, even of such as deserve despraise; and certainly, around the mean. Journals which have after letem. As for ourselves, we trust we are habitually slow to speak ill of public men, even of such as deserve depraise; and certainly, among the many journals which have afore-time been hearty in their kind words or Andrew Johnson, none have been heartier than this sheet; but if such an appearance as he presented during his inauguration is to pass witnout public rebuke, in these and in other newspaper columna, then there no longer remains to the press any duty of impartial critisism of men in official stations. Once or twice we have felt it our duty to speak against the excessive use of intexicating liquors by some of our public men. It may be asked, What is the duty of a public journal in such cases? It seems to us a public journal in such cases? It seems to us a public journal in such cases? It seems to us a public journal in such cases? It seems to us a public journal in such cases? It is he he drunken while acting his part on a public occasion, his offence is against the public, and should never be shielded from the just punishment of public censure. In the Senate channer, on the 4th of March, in pressure of the Senate, of the Guinet, of the Supreme Court, of the diplomatic corps, of the we we come the diplomatic corps, of the wayaper press, of a gallery of ladies, and unding part of the time) of the President of the United States—and on an occasion to forever historic—the Vice-President elect sented himself to take his solemn oath of c in a state of intoxication Not in anger bus rrow do we chronicle this fact, which have no just right to suppress. A fe ago the Speaker of rice Rosse of Representatives was commanded by vote of that hody to administer a public reprimand to a member who had committed a similar offence with less consplcuous shame. If a member of Congress is to be punished for such an act, shall the President of the Senate remain unpunished? Of course the Senate will choose its own method of reaching the case; a metod which, we truct, will be kind, moderate, and just. But, meanwhile, it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct or to resign his office. In the name of an insuited people, we are compelled to demand that so great an affront to the dignity of the republic shall be made to bear a fit penalty, atonement, and warning.

bence by the mothers of that State to their children to lush and quiet them into a peaceled reat. In the permission of these acts monthe historic soil of Kansas its rulers little
dreamed that a day, would soon come when
this demon would return mon a mission of
blood to devastate a spiendid young city, and
leave its blackened ruins and murdered citizens
in one common funeral pile. "He who sows
the wind, must reap the whirlwind"
About the last of February, 1860, Quantrell
came from Kansas into Jackson county, Mo,
with three of his lawless companions for the
purpose of robbing an old man by the name of
Walker, and abducting his negroes into Kansas.
From some cause, not entirely known, he had,
previous to this 'small raid," become disaffected [Correspondence Commercial Advertises ] SHOULD VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON DE IM-OF JEDGE PICKERING IN 1804 .- An unfortunal public functionary. The only successful procution of an impachment by the House by the Senate, sitting in a court of impeachm of the United States District Court for the the Senate, sitting in a court of impeachment, of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire, was tried for unjudicial conduct, and when it was alleged, in the atticles of impeachment, that he "did appear upon the bench, for the purpose of administering justice, in a state of total intoxication, produced by the free and intermerate use of ardent spirits, " " diagnocful to his own character as a Judge, and degrading to the honor and dignity of the United States," Judge Pickering did not appear before the court, but his son addressed a plaintive appeal, in which he declared that his father, "from his youth upward, through a long, laborious, and useful life, and until he was visited by the most awful dispensation of Previdence, the loss of reason, he was unexceptionable in his morals, remarkable for the purity of his habits, and the deviations now complained of are irresistilheevidence of the deranged state of his mind." The Senate was not disposed (this was in 1991) to receive the excuse of insanity. Evidence was addicted to show that Judge Plekering was addicted to intoxication, and the Deputy-Marshal disted to intoxication, and the Depaty-Marshal of his court testified that on one occasion he discourt testified that on one occasion he discourt to be adjourned, saving, "I'm damred druck, but I'll be sober by the morning." Judge Olcott, in the course of his evidence, testified: "Judge Pickering conversed on some subjects rationally, but on others was inconverse wild and extravariant. I believe rent wild, and extravarant incoherent, wild, and extravagant. I believe that his insanity was the cause of his intemperance, although it was not improbable that after his lusanity had produced a degree of intemperance, the intemperance and insanity might act mutually as cause and effect." The Senate were not convinced by this reasoning, and decided, by a vote of twenty to six that Judge Pickering he removed from the office of judge. This issues about not now he lost. This lesson should not now be lost.

WHAT THEY THINK OF EACH OTHER.-The andon Index, the government organ, or rather bellows, of secession in England, gives this character to the Richmond Examiner, the great plower of secession in America. Speaking of the late peace rumors, it says;

We do not intend to discredit altogether the rumors of approaching peace with which every mail from America is now laden. Where there is so much america is now laden. Where there is so much smoke, there may be, and probably is, some smouldering fire. Still, it som duty is, some smouldering fire. Still, it som duty is some smouldering fire. Still, it som duty does not consider the smoke is of a particularly acrid and noisome description. We refer to the insane ravings of the Richmond Examiner about a convention to depose President Davis and niske General Lee dictator. These things only prove what freedom, or rather license, of speech is in the Contederacy deemed compatible with the carying on of a gigantic struggle. It is, perhaps, the first time since newspapers were invented that a country has been engaged for years in a great war without finding it necessary to place some restrictions upon an investmentible untille trans-We do not intend to discredit altogether the recessary to place some restrictions upon an in to do so, however commendable the motive r scrupie which caused it, has occasioned to be Confederate Government a certain amount

or Irconvenience and even embarrasement, it would be futile to deny.

The real importance, however, of the thunders of the Richmond Examiner will be best ap-The real importance, however, of the thunders of the Richmond Examiner will be best appreciated when it is remembered that they have been launched in turn against almost every mon whom the revolution has brought prominently into notice, and against none more persistently, at one time than against General Lee, when it now, much to his disgnst, recommends as dictator. The Examiner must be taken as representing, ou the Southern side, mututls mutandle, that passionate and reckless vehemence which at the North finds its exponents in Wendell Pulllips, Beacher, Cheever, and Miss 10s bloom. Fortunately, in the South this fanatical clement is ueither large nor infinential, but it is not devold of talent of a certain order. Were it not for its utter skeptleism of all pure or honorable motives in those opposed to it, and for a canine propensity to hark, snap, and worre, we should regard the Examiner as one of the ablest journals within our knowledge. When it exposes a humbur or knowledge. When it exposes a humbur or knowledge. When it exposes a humbur of the Irishuan at the Donnybrock fair, that it generally hits the wreng man, and culy by chauce the right one.

St. Joseph from Julesburg, Nebraska, last Sun-lay. He is an old trader among the Sioux, who oft him nudisturbed until they heard that he intended to move his store, when they took all bis goods, caule, and wagon worth \$25,000. The hostile Indians have now in their possession, on the North Platte, over 5,000 head of cattle, which they have stolen from emigrants and otners on the great thoroughfare hetween 81. Joseph and Denver. Mr.«Beauvais reports a light took place above Cottonwood Springs, 101 long since, between some soldiers and fractions, and in which the latter were put to four with the lost of several killed and wounded and the capture of several horses. There solciers were killed and two wounded. nded to move his store, when they took all

MONDAY, MARCH 20 1805

The main armies of rebellion under Lee and Johnston are well night eccircled by rapidly ntracting lites of steel The glistening bay ets of Sherman trom the South, of Schodeld rea, the Bast, of Grant from the North, and of all at Phil. Sheridan from the West, now cas cir fearful (adiance almost into the very street-Richmoud and Petersburg. The national andard is bearing right onward to the grea

eat of rebellion. Despite our faith in the military genius of heridan, we have felt some apprehension as to e result of his present marvellous campaign. he have thought it involved by far the mos erilous chances that have been risked by any ader of modern times. The official intelligence, however, which announced the arrival of his great army at Favetteville, N. C., in full minnnication with Gen. Schofield, who had fetoriously encountered the rebels near Kinston and then occupied the place, completely relieved every fear we entertained of our military Detations through the Atlantic States That itelligence justifies the belief that Sherman's an paign, in every material point, will be owned with brilliant success.

Our anxiety was contingent upon the event hat the rebels should concentrate their forces aiust Schofield and defeat him, and thereby revent his junction with Gen. Sherman. The chels did make a desperate effort to accomolish that important result, but, after a hotly entested struggle, renewed at intervals during bree successive days, from the 8th to the 11th ust., they were driven disastrously through Kinston across the Neuse river, whence the must soon continue their retreat. Sherman and choticld, by this date, have doubtless joined their armies and are now pushing on with invincible step in the direction either of Goldsoro or Raleigh.

Goldsboro is an important railway centre the road from Raleigh, the State Capital, crossing the Wilmington, Weldon, and Petersburg and there. It is probable that Sherman will uot go to Raleigh, but, having captured Golds. oro to the sontheast, will there begin a grand consolidated march northward to Virginia. Brogg and Johnston are not apt to offer battle con to the combined armies of Sherman and Schofield. They are likely to retreat across the Rosnoke river, which runs from Virginia into Northern North Carolina, On the northern shore of that river the rebel leaders will conentrate their forces for battle, as being the most available point short of the intrenchments Petersburg. We anticipate this general enscement with unquestioning confidence as to the triumph of General Sherman.

The recent movements of Gen Sheridan from e Shenardoah Valley, capturing a large force from Gen Parly near Staunton, and destroying the railroad communications at Charlottesville and the James River Canal, so vital to the commissariat of Gen. Lee, have greatly contributed to the general campaign against Richmond. and will hasten the culmination of the struggle If Shoridan shall reach Barksville, the great railway ceutre between Lynchhurg and Richmond, and destroy the communications there. Gen. Lee will not have a single line in possession leading from Richmoud or Petersburg to any distant point. The armies at those places will be completely cut off from every ordinary source of supplies, and left, in isolation, to consume the provisions to be collected within their immediate lines about Richmond, where, it is reasonable to suppose, the country has been nearly exhausted.

Thus do perils which cannot be averted thicken around the main armies of rebellion. It is therefore but natural that gloom and disension should prevail in the Confederate Caneager but desponding people, who contemplate with terror the approach of Federal troops and tle inevitable discomfiture of Lee's boasted army.

As the war nears its culmination, and re bellien erumbles away before our victorious arms, we notice with gratification the enlarged and liberal spirit now pervading the leading journals of the dominant party respecting the treatment which the national anthorities should extend toward the Sonthern people when their allegiance to the Union shall be restored. From an able editorial of the Washington Chronicle we make the following extract:

South in a spirit of vengeance or of anger, Magnonimity is alike our policy and our duty. We wish erring men who have been misled to their own hurt, but whose eyes are but parit and atone for it. We cannot drive them into epentance and to iruits meet for repentance h arsh words and restrictive legislation. W implaints of lake warmness or denunciat I the wrongs of the past. We cannot hope remote the real interests of the nation by a confiscation and the hangman's noose

We believe that the extract above faithfully expresses the sentiment now prevailing throughout the loyal States-the sentiment, indeed, which must finally shape the whole legislation of Congress respecting the insurgent States. upon the resumption of their former relations to the Government. Such is the sentimen which is to make enduring our re established Culen. And it is a cheering indication to the country that the most influential organs of the party in power are prompted by the spirit of sion of this bloody struggle seems so near On Saturday last we reproduced in our columns an extract from the New York Tribune, which breathed the same spirit of magnanimity as the tove We hall these evidences as pointing to the adoption of wise legislation in the future.

Several days ago we read from the Richnond Whig a very significant article commentng upon the dissentions now prevalent among the rebel leaders at Richmond, and the fearing apprehensions entertained by the people in view of the impending overthrow of the rebellion. The Whiz histerly denounced, to use its own language, "the cowed, cowardly, and whipped seceders," and made this significant declaration: "The very men who were foremost secede are the first to surrender." The fact thus acknowledged by the Whig only demonstrates that they who got up this rebellion hardly calculated the extent of the conflict they were provoking, and are now appalled by the dreadnl cousequences they have brought upon themselves and their misguided followers

A few weeks ago an expedition started iem Richmond, Virginia, for the ostensible ourpose of burning bridges, destroying railoads, and laying waste everything of public service in East Tennessee. Last week they were net and conted, fourteen of the number being centured, among them four officers, and two oung and pretty girls, dressed in rebel uniorm, one of them bearing the rank of Captain. The prisouers arrived at Nashville Thursday, and will be sent North in a few days. ESCAPEO PRISONER -The Chattanooga Ga

ette of Friday says: "Auother victim of South-

ern hospitality arrived in this city yesterday from the prison-pen at Andersonville, Georgia. George W. Potter, company F, 2d Tenuesse volunteers, was captured in an engagement with the rebels near Rogersville, Tenn., on the 6th of November, 1863. He was first taken to Belle lale, in the James river, near Richmond: was afterwards transferred to various rebel risons, and finally seut to Andersonville, arriving there last March. He has been in the spital for a considerable portion of that time, and when the Confederate Government moved the prisoners from Andersonville last fall, all the rick were left t chind. Soon after Christmas the most of these prisoners were brought back, and when l'otter left there were about six thousand prisoners there. Of this number forty were officers. No less than 1,000 of these prisoners are in the hospital, but he had no ons of ascertaining the percentage of daily deaths. The hospital consists of an enclosure of about fifteen acres, surrounded with a high plank fence. Over two thousand men have been in this hospital at one time. The food given to the patients is a pint of rice soup and a piece of corn-tread for breakfast, a small piece of scraggy meat for dinner, and a pint of rice soup los upper. Several prisoners have escaped lately climbing the fence around the prison. On e road Potter met a rebel soldier, who immeliately recognized him, but informed him the, he would do him no harm. The man kept lan concealed for three days while the weather was nad, gave him a supply of provisions, and a map of the country, and started him off. The allroad from Macon to Atlauta is said to be in rnnning order, and trains pass over it every day. The railroad between Augusta and Atlanta is running from the former thace to Decatnr, sev. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN.

All the signs of the times combine to show that the present is the final campaign against be great rebellion. The success of our armie and navies, the spirit of our soldiers, the opin one of our officers, the divisions, demoraliza on, and financial difficulties of the enemy, as use ns that the trium; h of justice, liberty, and eace is at hand.

Every energy should now be directed to proare our armies for the last de-perate struggle or the rebellion will die, as it has lived, in Good. Especially should those noble patriot sho shall be called to offer their blood on the anar of liberty, he prepared, so far as we can prepare them for this colemn service, by Chris en Instruction and earnest prayer. And when hey full, every succor that the love of Chris and of country can afford, should be at hand for their relief; nor should any soldier be alwee to die without having the hope of eterns life through our Lard Jesus Christ presented to hlin, and without prayer to God for mercy in his me. This duty the delegates of the Christian on mission terform

In one hundred and forty chapel tents on oldiers now assemble daily to read the publinations farnished by the Commission, or to write ters to loved ones at home, and every night in the week, and three times on Sahbath, most of them being crowded with earnest worship. pers, many of whom rise to ask prayer, and profess their design to lead Christian lives. Sixty additional tents are nrgently demanded. The leading preachers of our land are offering their services, and, with one voice, attest the presnce of the spirit of God in their assemblies,

The spring campaign has already opened. Large amounts of money and goods are now eeded to meet the battle-field and hospita wants that are already pressing, or may arise at any moment. In this emergency the treasury is emply. The

Christian Commission has no funds in bank, no

nvestments of capial. Its only reliance has ver been faith in God and in God's people. This is God's work. He will provide the means for it. Every Christian is His agent. To such we now appeal for immediate help. Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address meetings in his own locality, teli what he has seen and heard in the army, and

eccive and forward the offerings of Christian To the Ladies' Aid Societies and Christlan mulssions we confidently appeal, that they mmediately set about soliciting individual aubscriptions from their Irlends, and, without waitg to make up large snms, forward them as fast as received. Mother, wife, would you wish your loved one to die on the field, without any to receive his last message for you, or to kneel be-

slde him and offer a prayer for his departing Will ministers unite in holding Christlan Commission meetings in their respective towns without waiting for the visits of agents, and allow every member of their congregations the privilege of contributing to this noble work? Will not the friends of the Christian Commis sion promptly respond, sending moneys to J G. Barrett, Esq., Treasurer of the Kentucky inch, Cashier of the Cicizens' Bank, Louisville, Ky., and goods to J. Edward Hardy, No 325 Main street. Louisville, Kv.

m18 c&w1 ISAAC RUSSELL, Secretary.

Money is very tight-more so, some peo le ray, than has been the case in twenty years We can not teil why it should be so, nnless all banks and moneyed men are afraid to lend out the greenbacks now that they are becoming valuable. It is true, everything is high and it takes more money to supply the wants of the people; but there ought to be, if we take the issue of paper by the Government into consideration, a large surplus instead of a scarcity of money at this time. We hear of a great many rumors of failures in the Eastern cities, but cannot believe there can be as many as stated. The fall in gold, and consequently in everything else must bring heavy losses on dealers of every But, it must be recoilected, a large amount of money has been made in the last two or three years, and heavy losses can be met more easily now than they could have been by nine tenths of the merchants and hankers previous to 1880.

DEATH OF TIM WIGGINIUM.-OH Thursday est the Wigginton brothers, aided by a few sperate entithroats, made an attack on Pitts Polit. We published the particulars of the pid on Friday. We have since learned that the citizeus repulsed the scoundrels and forced tien into a hasty retreat. Tim Wigginton's horse was shot from under him on the river bank, when he rushed to the water's edge, follewed by some of his men, and, seizing a boat, tried to escape, hy rowing over the river. He was fired upon and shot and killed, when but a short distance out upon the water. He was a blood-thirsty cutthroat, and all peace-loving chizens should rejoice at his death.

ITEM. -Since the 25th of last January fiftycight deserters from the rebel army, whose re-idences are in Kentneky and Tennessee, have been released from the Military Prison in Chat tanooga, and allowed to go to their homes. Of th's number, only six were conscripted into the retel army, the rest of them having voiun teered, many of them in the very first months

WASHINGTON, March 18. Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in good conduin, and are ready to move at any time as occasion

are ready to move at any time as occasion require.

conors continue to prevail in camp that the ls contemplate the evacuation of Peters.

On Thursday and Friday the enemy g the centre line were very busy throwing ps from point to point, at one time massing acplace, and in a short time after at anort, thus necessitating the intrust watchfulon our line. Another account says that lay on Wednesday and Thursday the rebels of la active motion in the front of the 9th in active motion in the front of the 9th s. The camps were struck within their s, and large bodies of troops could be seen from our signals moving to and fro. They kept up an unusually bold front at times. It was believed that they were endeavoring to hide the evacuation of Petersburg from which all the people have been ordered away for the purpose of billing back to their new line of works, on the north side of the Appointant

iver, with their right resting on the Lynchburg A number of men of the 30th Wisconsin were killed by the lailing of trees during the storm on Thursday. A heavy explosion occurred on Thorsoay. It appeared to be in the direction of l'etersburg, and was reported at Gity Point, and that it was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to blow up Fort Hell, which had been previously evacuated by our troops, knowing the rebels had underminded it.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that the bostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dealing arms and munitions of war by persons dealing arms and munitions of war by persons dealing A number of men of the 30th Wisconsin were

arms and munitions of war hy persons dealing in foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage wartare upon the ex-Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham beedn, President of the United States of Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare, that persons engaged in that nefarious tratall be arrested and tried by court-martial

the nearest military post, and if convicted shall receive the punishment due them.

In witness whereof I have here set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. D me at the city of Washington, this 17th day of March, 1865. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
W. H. SEWAED, Secretary of State. Washington, March 18.
To General Diz:
The subjoined despatches have been received

at this department: C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War. CITY POINT, March 18. Richmond papers of to-day are received. The confeterate Congress has adjourned sine die. Augusta papers say that Stophens has been in sortgla for the past ten days, and has not yet were heard from. They hope this silence won't sulpine. linue. Igorons efforts are being made at Richmond

or the organization of colored troops.

The following paragraphs are from the Richard Whig:

Mobile, Murch 4,—This city is strongly menced. Gen. Manry has issued an order advising
to propie to prepare for an expected strack. ges the non-combatants to leave. The Exchange Commission yesterday evening ived news of the arrival in the bay of

ree number of prisoners from Ship Island and over Orleans. They are expected here to-day, Majo Cowell will effect such arrangement as embrace all the prisoners captured in this Mobile, March 5.—One hundred and seventy-Mobile, March 5.—One hundred and seventy-c navy and army exchanged prisoners ar-red here last night.

3 obile, March 9.—Transports containing 2,000 o ps entered the bay yesterday through that's Pass.

Mobile, March 11.—Fourierd, cossels more ere added to the fleet to-day, making twenty-ic in sight of the city. Great activity prevails the lower bay. There is every sign of an ally extacts.

Dunville and North Carolina exchanges, received yesterday, throw some light on the simulation in North Carolina. The Darville Register save our forces have probably withdrawn from Kjuston, and may be preparing to evacuate Goldsboro and Raleigh.

ROCHESTER, March 19. ROCHESTER, March 19.

On Friday night, at eight o'clock, the water in the river, which had been rising very rapidly for the past two days, commenced pouring over the western each of Main street bridge, and rushing down Front and Bullaio streets, filled all the cellars, and stopped all passage from State street across to Main street bridge. The water continued to rise rapidly all night, and, at daybillt Saturday, had risen to such a height as to jour over the lewer half of Main street bridge; at reached around Front street, a perfect torrent, barring up everything in its course. The water in frent of Reynolds's Arcade, and on Bulfalo Reynolds's Arcade, and on Buff al et, was from five to seven feet deep. le length of State street and Lake Avenu-covered to a depth of from four to five feet it street was a perfect river, as was the main nel of the water that came over the bridge beliess was suspended in the whole city.
At about half-past twelve o'clock the easter of Dr. Barton's brick building gave was

ed tell into the river, with a tremen

conter of Dr. Barton's brick building gave way, and tell into the river, with a tremendous crash. At half-past one in the afternoon the store of C. M. Hartwell, on the Main street bridge, went down, and was soon tollowed by others, leaving nothing hat the front walls standing. The New York Centrai railroad bridge was carried off about 1 o'clock on Friday night. The report that three men were taken over with it has been contradicted.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday the long bridge on the Genesce Valley railroad was swept off, and a part of it lodged against the aqueduct. The water this morning has tallen six or seven feet. The destruction on Front street was very great. The water guiled out of a channelsix or seven feet deep, its entire length The families residing on the streets, and others in the vicinity, were compelled to stay in their houses from Friday till this evening. The back part of Oriatt's mill, on Water street, was washed away. The damage to this mill is said to be \$10 000. A tolloacco firm lost five hundred batrels of tobacco, which was washed out of their cellar. A great many merchants who were lutheir stores on Friday night packing their goods, were unable to get out on account of the endden rise, and were compelled to stay over night. They were taken off in boats on Saturday afternoon. Report says that over laif a nile of trestlework on the Canandalguarallroad, across the Genesee river, was swept and the large warehouse there swept away. nd the large warehouse there swept away.

CAIRO, March 18

CAIRO, March 18,1

New Orleans dates of the 12th linst. have been received. The steamship Evening Star from New York had arrived.

The Times's correspondent at Mohile Bay communicates a report that our fleet has crossed Dog River Bar.

The U.S. transport Washington, having on loard Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, and about two hundred Confederate prisoriers, while under flag of truce and lying at anchor in Mobile, was fired on by a rebel battery and driven back, notwithstanding her arrival and jeaceful mission had been known two hours enectal mission had been known two hours efore. Alter firing fourteen shots and our out was out of range, the firing ceased, and he retel authorities made overtures of peace, celaing they didn't see the truce ling, which ad been in full view.

The retel authorities are unusually strict in uarding their lines.

A copy of the Mobile Tribune has been obincd It says the commanding General had dered all the able-bodied men in the ranks. and all others, with the women and children, e sent out of the lines.
The steamer Marble City passed up with four andred bales of cotton and other freight for

The Vicksburg Herald has information direct The Vicketurg Herald has information direct from persons lately arrived in that city to the effect that a lew days ago a Texas regiment moved on the prison pen at Jackson, and literally demolished it, telling the prisoners confined there to go home; that they themselves had enough of war, and were going to Texas. The Herald learns that the lines of communication between the United States are closed by order of Forrest, and no cotton or people are allowed to come within the Federal lines; also that a goodly number of General Hood's late command are scattered all over the conntry.

NEW YORK, March 19. Shridan is lost sight of again. List Wedne as he was at the crossing of the South Antiverse, by the Richmond and Fredericksbundlood, and expected to turn up at the Whi over, by the Richmond and Fredericksburg aligned, and expected to turn up at the White louse for supplies; but the Heraid's City Point ourse pondent savs a despatch from that point, atcd Friday, save he had not made his appearance. Seouls were sent out, and people in that ichinity said he had an engagement with ickett's rehel division, in which the latter as worsted. This report was condituded by describers, and exchanged prisoners say Pickett's lyision was burded out of Richmond last Sunary to nect Sheridan. ay to need Sheridan.

The rebel Senate on the 14th passed bills for

he impressment of slaves, to dimini and to regulate the draft business. and to regulate the draft business.

The Herald publishes a large number of leters captured in the rebel mails during Shernum's march. They all show discouragment on he part of the writers, who were mostly officers and soldiers of the rebel army.

WASHINGTON, March 19. The popular appreciation and rapid absorp-Collough to make a change in the character righton agent will be continued, and the new rice of 7.30s will date June 15th next, and 5.20 bonds, at the option of the holder rity the new series will be in all respects the

some as the current series. FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PARIS FRIDAY Feb 17 1865 The news of the peace conference in Hamp ton Roads produced here a profound sensation, but this sensation was of short duration, for the scaner which brought the news of the lailure of the conference arrived less than a day after he one which brought the news that such enference had met.

conference had met.

Many things occurred, however, in this short
pace of time, which are well worth notice.

Our Southern friends talked lond about joining Our Southern friends talked lond about joining forces and wiping, out Maximillan. This was the cover under which they heat a retreat. The secession press recorded the "grave intelligence" in the gravest terms, and without venturing to commit to paper any comments of their own. The telegraph did not pretend, in fact, to give the terms upon which the parties were likely to come to an understanding, for, of conrese, the telegraph did not know; but so much had been said lately about the North and South Joining on the basis of the Mouroe doctrine, and so much of this talk originated in the South and anong secessionists here, that the journals of all colors regarded the news as too grave to be commented on, before knowing more about the situation.

commented on, before knowing more about the situation.

But the most remarkable thing which occurred in this interval between the arrival of the two steemers relates to the delivery of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. The despatch aunouncing the meeting of the conference was seen by the Emperor an hour or two before his speech to the legislative becies was delivered. This despatch was published in all the evening and morning papers, along with the speech from the throne, with the exception of the Moniteur. In this paper the despatch, contrary to custom, was omitted, both in the evening and morning editions, the orth in the evening and morning editions, the bject being to make it appear that the Em eror announced the withdrawal of the troop om Mexico, before it was known that th North and South were going to unite, and, per cape, enforce together the Monroe doctrine The Moniteur, as the official organ of the Gov nment, is the paper which is preserved l illiaries for historical purposes, and the Em-ercy wished it to go into history that he was not driven out of Mexico by fear of the Ameri-

Now, whether the declaration of the speech n regard to the withdrawal of the troops from fexico was due to the news of the anticipated occ in America or not, it is certain that the ay the affair was manipulated by the offisial untail has put the idea very generally into peoe's heads. The fact, too, that not one word as pronounced in this speech about America the sination in Mexico confirms the belief at the news of the peace conference at ortress Mouroe was read before the Imperial we have delivered, and that it was the cause the remark about the withdrawal of the cope, and the sileuce on all other topics reting to America.

to America. not worth while to notice the rumors It is not worth while to notice the rumors published, especially in Richmond, to this effect, that the Emperor contemplates a speedy recognition of the South; he has never at any epoch of the war been as far from any such event as at the present moment. Not only does he intend not to interfere, but he intends to remove all pretext for our intervention in Mexico! Aud what more than that could be asked at present of Napoleon III? I may state, also, that within a very few days His Majesty has declared that there was no longer any hope for this rebellion—that to any impartial lower-on it must soon succumh.

Of course universal regrets are expressed in the press that the peace conference broke np without any result, the secessionist papers regretting that Mr Liocoin would not agree to a separation, and the friendly papers regretting that Mr Liocoin would not agree to a separation, and the friendly papers regretting that the South should still pretend to demand its independence.

s independence.
It is evident that the Prince Napoleon has had something to do with the Emperor's better disposition toward the United States. As I have already told you, the two cousins have, within a few weeks, become more latimate than they have been at any time for some years, and the have been at any time for some years, and the Prince is now exercising a large and most happy infinence in the direction of the affairs of the Empire. The Frince is inflexibly pledged to the success of the Union cause in America; he believes it to be the interest of France to back, up that cause, and we look for some declaration in one or the other of the legislative bodies from the Minister of State to that effect. It is Mobile, March 11.—Fouriers, cosels more the eaded to the fleet to-day, making twenty of remark in this connection, that, at the Grand Ball given by the Prince Napoleon the other high, the first which has been given in the lower bay. There is every sign of an interesting the extract.

If a con, March 4.—The delegates have adopted resolution requesting Congress to repeal the consecutive of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every, and which was the event of the fishionable season, the Prince refused every Lemand for an invitation was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Oran in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for life, every and which was the event of the first which has been given in the Grand Ball given by the Prince Royal for the Grand Royal for the first which has been given in the Grand Ball given by the Grand Royal for the Grand Royal for the first which has been given in the Grand Ball given by the Grand Royal for th

The Iwo points in the Emperor's s to be reduced to a permanent peace footing the Emperor is in a fair-way to make himseally popular with his people. MALAKOFF.

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. LETTER FROM HUNTSVILLE. FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Henryshler, Ala., March 7, 1865.

The events of the past four weeks in this part of the country have been of so little importance that it would appear exercely worth one's while to attempt to chronicle them; but the proposets for the future, promising so many scene of the considered, and their results anticlpated with interest and anxiety. Those who have had any kind of experience with the army of the Southwest, can never expect to remain any length of thine in one place, however pleasant or unpleasant it may be—therefore, if orders are received by which the army astioned here is obliged to pack knapeacks and away to distant places, no persons are very greatly disappointed, for none have built high hopes of continued enjoyment among these delightful little valleys.

The probabilities now are that an extensive and well digested scheme will be carried into effect very soon, and result in a success exceeding the most sanguine auticipations of those who have a knowledge of its ontline and intentions. If one may judge from the movements now being made, or about to be carried into execution, great exertions will be made to free portions of Alabama and Tennessee from the HENTSVILLE, ALA., March 7, 1865.

execution, great exertions will be made to free portions of Alabama and Tennessee from the galling voke of the rebellion, which is yet felt o a certain extent. BAILROAD MISPORTUNES.

to a certain extent.

RAILROAD MISPORTUMES.

The Nashville and Chattanoogs and Terressee and North Alabama railroads have been peculiarly unforthnate during the continuance of the recent freshets. The Tennessee river has not been known to be so blgh for many years, as it has been during the past three weeks. Its banks have been covered with water, and the country inmosted for many miles on both sides of the stream. The creeks and rivulets have swollen mightly with the back water from their great depastiory, and seem to be attempting to initiate the parent stream in everything, except the swiftness of its current, and the majestic dignity of its movements. Railroads which have crossed both the rivers and brooks, have long since ceased to hattle against so reresistless a power, and so mighty a torrent. In every instance have they been washed away—bridges.plers, embankmeats, everything, and, as yet, no effort has been or can be made to repair the immense damage done, or put the roads he proper condition for travel. The Chatranoogs road, it is true, can be partially need, but, had as was its condition before, it must be infinitely more dangerous at the present time. The North Alabama and Tennessee road will not be used for weeks. On this road stone no less than six valuable and substantial hridges were washed away, and have not vet been replaced. More northern railroad companies would despair of recovering the lossee sustained in many a month of close retrenchment and economy, but these roads, being absolutely necessary to the Government, as a means both of transporting troops and supplies, must be repaired at whatever cost, and in the shortest possible time.

The loss of these bridges are not the only.

The loss of these bridges are not the only. The loss of these bridges are not the only, nor the greatest losses constantly sustained by railroad companies in this country. Innumerable are the accidents they encounter, whereby trains are destroyed, lives lost, and much property. for which they are at times responsible, is rendered worthless. Guerilla bands haunt the woods on either side of the rontes, anxionsly watching for what they consider a favorable troment to hurl the passing trains from the track, and cast the poor, unemspecting passengers into the abyes which yawns before them. Perhaps more danger is now encountered by those passing South from Nashville on the roads leading out of that city, than ever before was anticipated, even during the progress of was anticipated, even during the progress of the different campaigns in the Southwest, which were conducted by Rosecrans, Grant, or therman. Bushwhackers now endeaverst put one shot into the passenger ca the hope that some life will be ended as a rea of such an exertion.

CHANGES IN THE POST AND DISTRICT. CHANGES IN THE POST AND DISTRICT.

Until recently the District of Northern Alabama was commanded by General Granger, a festless and gallaut officer—but he, having gone North upon a short leave of absence, after long and arduous duties at his post—Gen. Doolittle, formerly commanding the 18th Michigan, has been assigned to duty during his absence Gen. Doolittle, until recently, was Commandant of the Post of Huntsville; but on his promotion. Col. Lyons, of the 13th Wisconsin, was ordered to the position which he occupied until a day or two ago, when Lieut-Col. Horner, of the 18th Michigan, relieved him, Col. Lyons being ordered to take the field for active service. The 18th Wisconsin, formerly connected with the 20th corps, has been transferred to the 4th corps, has been transferred to the 4th corps, at the request of its commander and a majority of its officers. Post duty certainty appears to be a very pleasant affair and predoubtedly in paless contents. and a majority of its officers. Post cuty certainly appears to be a very pleasant affair, and undoubtedly is in places further north than this—but I have never been able to discover its beantles in Funtaville, or towns similar in size. The many aggravations which can be avoided in other places are met with here, from which there is no escape; and the many pleasures sought for and obtained in other chies by those on detached service must be cities by those on detached service must be

The many advantages of this climate are easlio are engaged in justing in the cotton-c The ground is in an excellent state for breaking ip preparatory to planting. Planters of any rgy and experience are well aware of the erefits arising from a prompt and proper beand perseverance truly surprising.

Trees have begun to had, and will soon blosappearance than it has assumed for many weary nienths, and will seen spring up with strens vigor, and healthfulness, and make this bea ful country more beautiful than we have yet keewn it. If the army remains here, no reason will exist lor a scarcity of any kind, as far as

provisi ne or staple productions are MARRIED.

In She byville, Kentucky, on the 8th inst, by th Rev J. ti, Linn, Dr. T. L. Dix to Miss EMILY ELLING

WOOD.

In Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1868. in St. James's Epicenpal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, James P. (Liddan,
ol Loniaville, Ky., to Mrs. S. A. MANSTELD., of Pullade phia, formerly of Louisville, Ky.
On the 18th Inet., at the Louisville Hotel, by the Rev.
John H. Heywood, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Sintroomd,
Mr. Marshat P. Tuarceure. of Potinc, to Miss IsoLine J. Lawrence, of Utica, Michigan.

DIED

rday morning, after 3 o'clock, our beloved wife In T emont. February 10, 1365, LITTLETON T. GARTH n Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., John on of James F. and Rebecca A. Ailism, aged 7 years

on I hoostes.

On Thorsday, the 16th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. Luccitations, in her 77th year, widow of the late C qualisminel Cumins, of Pittefield, Mass. thied, at Livingston, Tenn., on the 25th of January, 85. of small-pox. Mrs. Susan J. Goodbar, wife of A. Goodbar, aged thirty-four years. Suddenly, on the morning of the 17th inst., ELIZABETH rite of Martin Bahmmueller, aged 23 years and 19 days

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOVENAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1965. Gold was steadily declining during the wook. The tes were ranging between 91 and 64% premium. The oney market continues very stringent, at 1,493 9 but 9 month. Exchange is scarce, though a little ier. Nothing doing in nucurrent funds, 5.20s deifer. Nothing doing in necurrent usual bed in the dot 8 buying and 10 promium selling. We quot led to 8 buying a Buying bid. Buying 64 68 69 69

Cachange
New York.

1-10@\scripts
do
Boston
Baltimore
Q. M. Vonchers, City.
do
Orders on Wasbinston
Death Norminal
Baltimore
Death Norminal
Death Norminal BANK NOTE LIST. DATED EXPERSELY FOR THE LOUIS WILLS JOURNE BY MESSES. HYNT, MOLTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR PUNDS.

ited States legal tender notes: Nathanal Bunk notes Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Judiana; Five a U. S. Notes, and Kerlinsky Bank notes,

dia Michigan 2
dia Louis 1
dia Michigan 2
dia Louis 1
Wisconsin 3
ldis Selvent 3
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dia Louis lana— 3 453. ree Banks... M dis. L Free Banks. Le dis. LouislanaFrimisWheel's City
Wheel's City
Jeffernouville
Br. N. W.
Bank... 60 dis.
Brarkersburg
Bra 30,333 21,330 10 dis. 0 Other Rks. 10@75 75 dis. N. Carolina. 75 8. Carolina. 75 1. dis. Alebana. 75 not e seles to-day at \$4 30 for 76 3 cent, and and \$4 3d for 98 W cent, AFFLYA .- Market quiet, with a lightfupply. Sales at 25.39 '8 bbi from store.
Burres-Market dult and price

Will be to the second lower at 45,250c, unt, oak, wagon, 2160213 for ear, and 2300211 for stack

BABLEY.-There is very tittle offered to the market. and prices are neminal, Sales were made at \$1 5 1/3,1 60. BAUE ROPE AND COR ASE-Market tolerably active, and rices, remain unchassed. We quote bale-rope at 10@ 0%5. Manilla rope is selling at 28@20, and balingtwir.e t 21@23c.

BAC FRO-In fair demand at 21% 4326 % yard.
BE S-We quote at \$4 50@6 25 % dozen.
BES-MOORN-In demand at the factories, with sales at

\$975(2400 % ton.

BRANS- Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices

"" at #0 5062 ft. according to quality.

Bags—Seamless two bushel grain bags 606,90c.'

Blacking—We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 tic, and other brands at graph of grove.
CHYESE.—There was a fair demand during the week,
nd prices are steady at 114@22c for Western Rere. 22%@22%c for Hamburg, and E. D. at 24@25c. CANDLES-Market quiet and prices nominal,

les at 636465c for No. 500, 61,463c for No. 900, and 50,2 le for No. 700. COTTON TWINE AND CANDERWICK-Unchanged. We

twine at 95cmal 20, and candlewick at \$1 30.41 50, cording to quality. COAL-Unchanged. Pitt-burg retailing Coun Prices declined, and we quote \$1031 10 for our

COENMEAL-Unchanged. We quote miles at \$1 00. 1 45 W bushel 31 63 bushel.

Dried Berr—Sales of canvassed as 17,216s \* B.

Dies Goods—The market during the week has been fair for the reason. We quote nominal as follows: Priots

2(2) be: ginghams 216,35c;sheetings 72,450c;s;-deniens 35

(4) to: ticks 02,40c; theory 50,45c; Kentacky Jeans 45

(4) to: ticks 02,40c; theory 50,45c; Kentacky Jeans 45

(5) to: Theory was a consent delibers in the market

LOUR. There was a general duliness in the market throughout the week, and prices are lower. We quote superfine \$7 50@\$, extra at \$5 25@\$, and family at \$9 50@\$ 75. Fancy brands are ranging from \$20 25@\$1 25 \$9 bbl.
Fratheras—Market quiet, and prices lower at \$5.3

\$0c W 15. GROOMRIES. There has been but little movement durlng the week, sales being confined to the regular city trade and to the filling of small country orders. Owing to the heavy decline in gold, prices have declined, and we now quete nominally as follows: Coffee at 35,500; Inland cusars at 1\*937s. New Orleans ditto at 22,200, hard refined at 34c, and New Orleans molasses at 31 39

GREASE Dull and nominal. Gineral—Market dull and prices nominal, HEMP—There is very little offering, and prices are up 91 80@1 85, and \$3@3 15 for dressed \$1 ton, Hidden—Market tolerably active, with a demand about equal to the offerings; we quote green at 7(87)(s., called at 9(8))(d. dry salted at 10(8))(s., dry film at 17(2))(e. Har—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at 201 (20 %) ton, and 200 (20 at 17(2)). Hore—Selling at 20(6)(Sec for old and 45(6)(s) for the new crop.

HOMITY-We quote at \$3@3 25 7 bushel. HON-Declined. We quote stone coal bar Iron at Meand charcoal bar at 7% 9 %. LINE AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 75-92 for ne and \$275@3 W bbl for hydraulie an for plaster.

Calfekins-City #1 75eq3, and French \$3045 With LTMBER. -Pric

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices unch We quote pig lead at 17c, bar less at 1 16 10c. Shot, pat

medium, 750431 25; dark, 7347'c; Tennescee, 750481; Virginia, 31 50 50; Missouri bright, from \$1 50 to \$1.75; medium, 31 to 1 50; and dark work 6563 %c \$1 th. No. 1, 10-No. 2, large.... No. 3, large.... No. 3, large.... No. 3, medium. Name-Declined. We quote mails in lots of 100 kegs

Lid upwards as follows: 1 d at 37, 9d at 57 35, 8d at 17 00, 4d at 37 75, 3d at 39 75, 3d at 39 75. OILS,-Market fair and prices dull, We quote coal and carbon at % (393c; lard at 83 10043 15; lin \$140; benzine at 400 diffe; and lubricating oils from 800 & \$1 % gation. (lars—We quote at %e from first hands. Onions-We quote from \$7003 from store.

One Cake—Unchanged at \$50 \$ 0000.

One Cake—Unchanged at \$50 \$ 0000.

Provisions—The market remains quiet and dull, and rices are assimal. We quote mess pork nominal at 34@35: lard at 31@25e in therees, and 34@35e in ve; clear sides at 22@22%c; shoulders at to \$10%c Lin hame at the and sugar-cured at 25044c.
Piratons—We quote from store at 46 5046 25.
Powiss.—Unchanged. at \$12013 50 % kee for rifle.
RAGS—We quote at 86 50 F D, arone ding to quality

Rus.—The market was quiet and did! We quote nom nat at \$1 10@1 15 @ bushel. Salt—Prices unchanged at the, Sona—Nominal at 11.013 Me. Scar—Nominal. German soap 14.015c, and palm 1113/(4153/e W B... STARGE-Unchanged; we quote at 35639e W fb.

Retail, #14 50 6 90 2 75 3 25 2 50 2 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 TAB-Selling at #5 (pallon keep, & dozen.
Tosacco-ln the forepart of the week tobacco was at and heavy, but in the latter part

Sales during the week ... Of the 695 hogsheads sold during the week, 135 were To-day 63 bhds were sold as follows: 1 at \$5 40, at \$4 15@6 95, 3 at \$7 30@7 45, 5 at 34@4 55, at 49(20 5., 4 at 810(210 60, 2 at 811 211 75, 6 at 813 2

We nucle the different grades as follows: Trashy hora \$4 25@7 50, light do \$3,20 75, good do \$10@11, heavy do \$11 27@12 25, light lend \$13 \$00\$14 50, medium do

WHEAT.—The market was quiet, and prime are nom-nal. We quete red as \$1.75(3) 30, and white at \$1.35 al 50 W bushel. WHISKEY-The market was dull during the week, word are dull and unchanged at \$2.35 % gallon, epper-distilled ranges at \$3.50(\$4.25, Wood-Market dulh and prices nominal at 90c for

-washed and side for unwashed. Window Glass-We quete as follows: \$x10 as 40. 0x12 at 25 75, and 12x14 at 87 20 30 bog by the qua LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. ERRLEY BOTSE—Donaldson & Nichous,
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1898,
The receipts and sales of stock at this yard during the
past week have been good and a fair business has been

one. Cattle are doing well at a slight advance. Hogs are celling slowly at about the same as previous-Sharp are in demand at fair prices. PRICES.
Califo- No. 1 fat cows and st.prs are worth from 914 to second quality at from 3 to 9c, and common and rough at from 5 to 8% \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 100 the gross.

Lions—No. I fat butcher-bogs are worth from 13 to 14c and shouts and light bogs at from \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 101 the \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 100 the gross

BOTEBON BOURE-H. F. Vissman. LOUISVILLS, March 18, 1866.
The caltle market haring the past week has been toterably fair. The recapits have been small and the de-

Sheep are worth from 8 to 90 \$ 100 2s gross,

mand very good, Gevernment contractors buying freely, and paying from "% to 9c for cattle weighing 1,100 and over. None were inft unsold.

Sheep have been in good demand, with fair receipts: llege have advenered a shade. Receipts light,

Cattle-A few premium cattle whitat from 111% to 13c, st-rate and extra at from 9, to 10 %c, fair and cod at from 3% to to, and common and rough at from 5 o fig. c. etcal. Sheep sell from 7% to 9%c, lise weight.

Hogs-Fat, corn-fed bogs sell at from 14 to Mice, and ight on 3- at from 12 to 13c, Eve weight, RECEPTS. GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT.

BRINKEN, Feb. 21, 1865.

We have to report e ly some sales in Keensacky a
teco, or which the bulker description established high

nacco, or which the buffer descriptions occurs, or which the buffer descriptions occurs in midminutations. Of thish to become of a dead ordinary to midminutation party colored, at the description of the midminutation of the description of the midminutation of the mid

Stocks of Feb. 13 ... 38 ... 40 1.3% d.7% 1... 38 ... 41 1... 38 .

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged: re quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 64@350, bumlock figstive, bridge 54@30c, harness 44@350, skirting 50c.

ent &6; buckshot &6 50.

SELECTION market ruled active throughout the week, and prices for clover and timothy are higher, while succed is lower. We quote sales from stores as fol-

F@1276, 3 at \$13, 1 at \$1475, 1 at \$15, 2 at \$167ate 50. 317 25G17 75, 2 at 314 25, 2 at 315 315 25, 2 at 324 306, 3 at 325 326, 3 at 326 326,

compended on Salurday.

The new rebel conscription law takes every male person over seventeen but skilled ms chanics in Government employ.

A letter from Rristol, Southwest Virginia, in

the Whig of the 10th, save that the enemy are repairing the railroad into that State from Ten-nessee, thus indicating an advance in that di-

rection.

The Whig announces Singlaton's appearance in Richmond. It says: No one seems to know who he is or what business he is on.

The Congressional party who have been on a vicit to Gen. Grant came up from the army today. They have been there since Monday, and report the sination as unusually quiet.

The rebels, however, continue to mass troope on our left, but otherwise give no evidence of offensive operations.

offensive operations.

Deserters arrive on an average of about one hundred per day. Most of them declare that want of faith in the cause and an absence of rawant or takin a time cause and an arcsuce of ra-tions are the principal reasons why they desert. Those who have come in within a few days, state that officers have been placed along the rebel lines on picket to prevent these desertions. Those who desert in the day time are first apon now by command of their officers. The Those who desert in the day time are nred upon now by command of their officers. The weather for a few days had been very pleasant, and the roads were getting very hard.

2. There is no official news from Sherman.

A copy of the Wilmington Heraid of Tuesday has been received here. It intimates very decidedly that information has been received that Sherman was then in North Carolina.

Sangal private letters received here to day.

Several private letters received here to day fully confirm this statement, and the numerou refugoes, desertors, and scouts who have come in scent to leave no doubt of it, for they are so precise as to state that General Sherman moved from Cheraw on roads diverging from there to-

captured by Sheridan in the valley, passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and will be forwarded to Fort Delaware to-day. will be forwarded to Fort Delaware to-day.

The officer in charge of them reports that
there are about four hundred more prisoners on
their way down. The guard with those prisoners were attacked several times by guerillas in
passing through the Valley of Virginia.

The guerilla parties consisted of from one
hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and
were, in all cases, driven back, without doing

NEW YORK, March 13. Another skirmish between Sherman's cav-alry and that under the rebel Wade Hampton, on the 2d, at a point not named; is reported in the Richmond papers. n the Zd, at a point not named; is reported in be Richmond papers. The rebel Colonel Aken was killed, and ampton's Adjutant General was wounded, but see are all the particulars of the affair fur-shed. The Richmond Examiner is informed by a

the recurrence of the state of the state of the state of the same completely devastated the portion of that tate through which he passed.

This officer says that he has not spared a house

gaged in strengthening at a very recent date probably with the design of affording Lo another good point to fall back to when Rich mond and Petersburg shall become untenable.

Large supplies of food for the needy inhabitants, furnished by the Sheuandoah Relief Ass. ciation, have arrived in the Shenandoah Valley. Rebel journals of last Friday announce that

Rebel journals of last Friday announce that the removal of the gold belonging to the banks of that city had already commenced, and in the strongest language the legislature and people are called upon to put a stop to this exodus of previous metals, on the ground If removed, it will nearly all get into the hands of the Yankees, and that upon its retention depends the very earlity of the rebel capital itself.

The Richmond editors are angrey over the recent esizure at Frederleksburg, Ya, by that national troops of some 200 000 pounds of tobacco, which had been sent there from Petersburg. They say there was understood to be an agreement on both sides that the tobacco should go safely through their lines, and that they should receive bacon in return for it, and consider its capture a Yankee trick, with which General Singleton, of fillings, who has been in Richmond for some time past, is suspected of having ne nd for some time past, is suspect. d of having

had comething to do

The Richmond Examiner of the 19th saveThe latest advices from Lynchburg show that
that place is all safe. The same paper com
plains of injustice done to soldier: by withhold
ing their pay, and says that this is the chief
cause of their desertion. cause of their desertion.

On the 9th between tive and six hundred sick and wounded Yankee prisoners were taken from the Richmond hospitals and sent forward on exchange, and on the 10th, 10,900 well prisoners, all that remained id Richmond, were to

The Herald's Baton Rouge correspondent of the third says: General Balley has gone on a add into the interior. The results have not

The exchange of prisoners at the mouth of Red river continues.
General McKesun has relieved General Ullman in command at Morganiza.
The Bersid's Washington special says the War Department attaches very little importance to Braggs reported success in North Carolina; as the force captured must have been only a construction party accompanied by a small force as a guard. They were reopening the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 13.

To Moj.-ties. Diz:
The following report of Sheridan's operations has been received by this department: BEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grawl:

General: In my last, dated Waynesbore, I gave you a brief account of Early's defeat by Cretar's division. The easeralgh his division was pushed across the Bine Ridge and entered Charlottesville at 2 P. M. the next day.

Charlottesville at 2 P. M. the next day. Charlotteeville at 2 P. M. the next day.

The Mayor and the principal inhabitants came
and delivered up the keys of the public huildlags. I had to remain at Charlottosville two
days which was consumed in bringing over from
Waynesboro our ammunition and pontoon
trains. The weather was horrible; raining in-

The two divisions were during this time oc cupicd in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna river, and the other over Moore's creek, near Charlottesville, and the oad for a distance of twenty-eight miles in

On the 6th of Murch I sent the 1st division. General Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on the James river with directions to send out ight parties through the country and dest Rivanna river, the parties to join the division again at Scotteville.

The division then proceeded along the canal to Dequideville, fitteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock and in many places the bask of the canal.

We had hoped to secure the hridge to cross the river as our pontoons were useless on ac-count of the high water. In this we were folled as both this bildge and the bridge at Hard-wicksville were burned by the enemy, upon our

approach.

General Merritt accompanied the division

General Merritt accompanied the division. The 3d division started at the same time from Charlotteeville and proceeded down the Lynch burg Raliford to Amherst Court-house, destroting every bridge on the road, and, in many places, miles of the road.

General Bragg is reported in command of the enemy's forces at Kingston. Major General J. D. Cox is in command of our forces at that point. Weather is very warm.

The bridges on this road are numerous, and some of them are five hundred feet in length We have found great abundance in this countries our men and animals. In fact the canal had been the great feeder of Richmord.

At the Rockish river the bank of the canal was cut, and at Now Canton, where the dam tacross the James, the guard-lock was destroted

across the James, the guard-lock was deat away the banks and washing out the bot

The dam across the James at this point was The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed. I have no opposition. Everybody is bewildered by our movements.

I have had no news of any kind since I left. The latest Richmond papers were of the 4th but contained nothing. I omitted to mention that the bridges on the reliroad from Swoop's Depot on the other side of Stannton to Charlottsville, were entirely destroyed, and also, all the bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville railroad.

railroad.

The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me up to the present time. We have captured fourteen pieces of artillery—eleven at Waynesboro, and three at Charlotteville.

at Charlotteville.

The party that I cent back from Waynesboro started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six pieces for want of animals. The remaining four pieces were thoroughly destroyed. We also captured 12 canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, &c. medical stores, &c., I cannot speak in too high terms of General:

ingston, North Carolina, having been recent It is reported that yesterday the enemy cap-tured some of our skirmishers, and the result belongs to the 13th Counceicut and the 17th Ni w York, March 13.

The Tribnne's Washington corresponde

e 9th says: Trustworthy advices received here ate that Sherman's army passed luto North Carolina on the 3d.

The rebel forces under Hardes were reported lying on both sides of the Pedec, which river Sterman successfully crossed, placing himself letween Hardee and Besuregard. New Youk, March 13.
The Post says the Sanitary Commission, on the 11th, despatched a steamer tor Newbern with supplies, and another is loading to sail lu Gold rather excited, and large holders are nu-

Gold rather excited, and large holders are nuceasy and anxious to sell. The moment they attempt to throw any amount on the market, the prices recede. After the news from Sheridan gold declined to 187%.

The Times's Shenandoan correspondent says: Among the papers found in Eurly's baggage was a letter from Jeff Davie, in reply to a pelition of the soldiers. The petition said that they had fought four years and accomplished nothing. Davis's reply is characteristic. He simply expresses the hope that it does not represent the feelings of a majority of his men.

By the steamer Liberty we have Havana dates to the 3th, from Vera Cruz to the 3d, and Mexico to the 2d, bringing the decrees of Maximilian, one granting religious liberty and milian, one granting religious liberty and appropriating the secularism of the church roperty ordained by the republican govern ment in 1857.
Nothing definite as to the capture of Oa xaca

was received, but they are contradictory. The city of Seacapoaxtla was captured by the lupprials on the 17th. The reported submission of Ger. Ichagrey is untrue, as he still holds out.

The Spanish and Italian ministers had arrived at Vera Cruz. Don Dias Robles had returned from Matamoras, after instituting several re-forms and getting on foot many internal im-

forms and getting on foot many internal improvements there.

The reported outrages at Matamoras on Union refugues from America are repeated. Two ships, one Belgian and one Spanish, have arrived at Havana, bringing 767 coolles.

A beld attempt by plrates to capture the American steamer Shooting Star was attempted on the 4th in the harbor of Havana, but failed. It was repeated the next night, when with the assistance of the authorities, a hoat containing 25 men was captured. They were liberated. The steamer Owi refusing a crew list has been detained in port. The steamer Francis has been receiving arms, but for what purpose is not known. The pirate Mossit had a dinner given him at

Hawna.

Newbern, March 11, 9 A. M.

The enemy, clated with the capture of two or three small guns and the line of skirmishers in our front, made several charges vesterday of the most reckless character, and they were repulsed each time with heavy loes. Our forces were well thirenched, and are now within three miles of Kingston, to which place the railroad is now completed. The enemy are receiving reinforcements, and evidently intend to make a stubborn resistance at Kingston.

General Conch's division communicated with Gen. Cox last tight from Beaver Dam, a point be land just reached, which leselghty miles from Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day. The enemy shows signs of weak-ress, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse, and make a stand at Kingston. They are readred to number front 20,000. Newbern, March 11, 9 A. M.

side of the Neuse, and make a stand at King-ston. They are reporced to number from 29,000 to 25,000. A rebel ram is stationed at Kingston to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is uite an extensive structure. It is reported by leserters that General R. E. Lee and General Breckinridge, from Richmond, visited Kingston

and gave orders.

Gen Schofield remains in the field with Gen. Cox, giving every move his personal attention.

The enemy is much alarmed and misled in regard to Sherman's movements. We expect to hear from him soon.

Gen. Cox has Issued an order congratulating

New York, March 11.

To-day's meil from Mexico brings the text of aximilian's decree of religious toleration, the romulgation of which has been previously ancented, but the entire text of which is now for the tirst time been transmitted for the Associated frees: Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, having exsulted our council of ministers, we hereby

usuited our council of ministers, we hereby cree the following: Article I. Free and ample toleration is exnded throughout the territory of the empire all religious which are not opposed to moral-y and good habits. The establishment of a w religion will, however, require the authoriation of the government.

Article 2. As circumstances may require, inructions will be issued to the public regarding

he exercise of religion.

Article 4. The Conneil of State shall be informed of any abuses committed by the loca anthorities against the exercise of other re This decree shall be deposited in the archiver of the Empire, and published in the official Given in the Palace of Mexico, the 26th day f February 1865. MAXIMILIAN.

February, 1865. MANIMILLA.
By order of his Imperial Majesty.
The Minister of Justice, Propo Escreto. NEW ORLEANS, March 8, VIA CAIRO, 13. Gen. Bailey's expedition from Baton R nto the interior of Louisiana and Missis consist of three thousand and Mississippi consist of three thousand cavalry, with a strong support of artillery. At last account the expedition occupied Clinton, La. This sec-tion of country contains a majority of loyal peo-ple, and it is believed this occupation is design-ed to be termanent.

pic, and it is conserved.

ed to be permanent.

Gen. B Smith is on a trip to the vicinity of
Mobile. He has not yet been assigned to any Large bodies of troops are leaving here for the

Latge bodies of troops are leaving here for the vicinity of Mobile. There are also some movements in other discritions.

The steamship Guiding Star has been temporarily taken by the military authorities for the transportation of troops to Mobile.

A Matamoras letter eithe 1st inst. says; Diaz is beseighed in Osyaca by Bazine, and the situation of the former is very critical.

The Morning Star arrived to day. Cotton has d-clined two cents; low middling sold at 72c. Sugar and molasses active at 18½623½c for the former, and §1 25 for the latter.

Orders have been received to forward provisions to the North, and one thousand barrels of lardare now awaiting shipment to New York.

of lard are now a waiting shipment to New York

CAIRO, March 13.
Four hundred and fifty paroled prisoner from New Orleans, belonging to Western regiments, arrived to-day, and will go North as soon as transportation can be had. ashburne has thrown the entire distest Teunessee open to trade. Citizens vill be allowed to come freely to Memphis with he products of the country, and take out fam-ly supplies. This will continue only so long as he people manifest a loyal and friendly feeling

the people manifest a loyal and friendly feeling toward the Government of the United States and don't abuse the privileges granted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

The Bulletin's Washington special despatch sate: A letter dated near Ki g ton, March 10, and received there at noon on the 13th, saya, that, on the day before the 9th, Bragg again attacked Cox's force, making two assaults, which tacked Cox's force, making two assaults, which were rejulsed with heavy loss to Bragg. Ru-ger's division, of the 2d corps, captured one hattery of artiflety and two hundred prisoners. The enemy left the field in confusion, and all the killed and wounded tell into our hands.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Express announces that the iron-clads will be depended on along the coast and for the defence of harbors, where it is probable the new rebel rams lately started from Europe will not be disposed to show themselves. The Catskill and Canonicus will stay at Charleston, and the Mahaple and Nantucket will look out for any demonstration about Port Royal, while the Monadnuck will be stationed at Warsaw Sound, Georgia. New York, March 13.

morning papers editorially think that Mobile has failen.

The Times publishes extracts from Mobile papers to show the desperate condition of the

bels in that city.

The Mobile Crisis makes frantic appeals to recognize or receive into the social circle any man who is improperly absent from his command or who evades battle. It thinks if this is done generally that ded to the ranks.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent says:
There is no military news in regard to the capture of Wilmington. All the rebel property
stored here was either destroyed or removed.
A large amount of cation was destroyed,
though there yet remains scattered about perhaps four thousand bales, mostly belonging
to private parties. Thousands of bales were
sent up the river on flats and barges, some of
which may yet be captured. The rebels ran off
the rolling stock of the railroads, burned
the depots and bridges in the vicinity, as well
as all the public and private muchine-shops
and factories, and several large warehouses
filled with cotton, rosin, and turpentine.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th inst.
says: An officer from South Carolina reports
that the enemy have completely devastaged the The Herald's Wilmington correspondent say

hat the enemy have completely devastated the country through which they have passed. The contry through which they have passed. They have not spared a single house, and have wreaked vengeance on that State with a most savage spirit. The people have no conception of the conduct of Sherman's army and the wide-spread destruction and infamous excesses they have committed. Some paper says the day set apart for public worship dawns more anspiciously than any for the last three months. One of the columns of the enemy, which was to foun Sherman's advancing force, has been defeated, with heavy loss, near Kingston. Though the affair is a minor one, it may be taken as in example that our commanders are

our laws would be sent to us from Boston. Our irst and our greatest business is to defeat the tarkets. To do this up price is too dear and or sacrifice too great.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the re-The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the removal of gold from Richmond, says. The supplies of the country cannot be secured without gold. The lanks have all the gold. Without the supplies the city of Richmond and the State of Virginia must be abandoned. The banks are squaudering the gold, defeating the procurement of enpilies, and reudering the surrender of Richmond imperative, and all to the dishumorable and disreputable end of shaving their own notes. Shall this thing be permitted? Will the citizens of Richmond submit to this? The gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defence of the city and the holding of the State beyond danger. General Lee's army can defend its lines if it is fed, but without gold it is almost impressible to precure the necessary supplies. The banks hold gold enough to procure twelve mouths' supplies for the army. If they are permitted to devote this gold to the enemy, then the propole will have to give an other second. e people will have to give up their supplies or

ve no the State.
The rebel liouse has passed the Senate amendtent to the hill for arming slaves.

The rebel Congress passed a resolution thankg Hampton for the letter to General Sherman, ing Hampton for the letter to General Sherman, and expressing the ophelon that the executive department should carry out Hampton's policy. A Bristol Tennessee, letter says: The enemy has commenced repairing the railroads east of Strawberry Plains. This indicates an early advance for the purpose of occupying the country. Through private sources I learn that It is the intention of the enemy to complete the railroad to Watauga river. This department has been consolidated with that of the Valley of Virginia, all under Lieutenant-General Early, and the western portion of the department is under General Echols.

Reintercements have come to Knowlille and Reinforcements have come to Knoxville, via unberland Gap, from Kentucky. They con-t of four regiments of infantry and two of

Washington, March 13-9:45 P. M. The following despatches have been received by this Department. CITY POINT, VA., March 13.

The fellowing has just been received:
Wise's Fork, March 10. To Lieutemant-General Grant: The enemy made a heavy attack on our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with beavy loss. Ills dead and badly wounded were left on the field. We also took several hundred risoners. Our loss is small.

Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-

Gen. Conch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be up early in the morning.

We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnston's army is coming.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen.
CITY POINT, Va., March 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
The toilowing items are taken from Richmord papers of the 13th:
We have some good news this morning—
rews of a victory in South Carolina. It is announced in the following official despatch from
Lee. Though the despatch is rather scant in its
perticulars, recough is given to show that ISH. erticulars, recough is given to show that Kil atrick was leadly worsted.

patrick was badly worsted.

Headquarters, &c., March 10.

Hen. J. C. Breckinvidge Secretary of War:

Gen. Hampten stracked Kilpatrick at daylight to-day, and drove him from his camp,
taking his guns, wagons, many pieces of artillery, and several hundred prisoners, including
a great number of our own men who had been
captured. The guns and wagons could not be
brought off for want of horses. Many of the
enemy were killed. Our less was not heavy.
Lleut. Colonel J. S. King was killed. BrigadierGeneral Hume, Colonels Kugan aud Morrison,
and Majors Davis and Ferguson, and others,
were wonned.

It will be observed that-the locality of the It will be observed that the locality of the

tight is not ramed. This is for prindential ressons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be impudent to publish where he was, as It would be giving news to Grant of his progress. Matters begin to look brighter for us in South Carolina. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, inc in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. The following is official:

Headquarters, March 9.

7. C. Breckinridge, Scoretany of War:
General Rosser reports that on the 6th, with tow of his men, he atlacked the enemy near a tew of his men, he atlacked the enemy near Harriscolourg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and captured a tew prisoners. On the morning of the 7th, he again glacked him at Reedsville, having detained them for a day and night at the river, and caused them to retire in haste, abondoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He amoyed them, enabling a good many of our men to escaps.

The Northern papers claim to have controved.

The Northern papers claim to have captured bout 1,000 prisoners in the fight with Early, and report that most of them had reached Vinchester. Charlotte, March 8.—The Southern Express Charlotte, March 8.—The Southern Express Company's messeuger from Augusta brings advices to the 3d. No news of interest had transpired west of the Savannah river.

The Georgia State Legislature passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur in the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a convertion by a vote 20 yeas to 8 nave.

External extensive fires had occurred in Augusta. They are supposed to be the work of intendigries. Four bundred Yankee prisoners will leave

Richmond this morning on their return home by a flag of truce bost, among them 33 officers, including Generals Kelly and Crook, recently cultured. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, (Signed) U. S. Great Licurcular General. Washingron, March 13.
It is known here that Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, made a contract with a Government agent to sell a certain quantity of tobacco, but it is not so clear that the article recently destroyed it. Endetickshyper agents

at Frederickshurg was part of his venture. It is a mistake in the rebel papers that the tobacco was to be exchanged for bacon, which is incharges for products of the South exchanges for products of the South.

Fredericksburg was not one of the designated blaces of purchase. To send tobacco thence not our lines would have been a violation of the blockade. Had it been broken, foreign ships would doubtless have doubtless claimed the privilege to trade at the same port. The Potomac flotills settled this question by destroying the tobacco. The Expentive order, based on the aw of Congress, designates New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pousacola, Port Royal, Beaulout, N. C., Norfolk, and Fernandina as the places of purchase of the products of the insurger States.

places of purchase of the products of the insurgent States.

A report has been current for the past few days that the U.S. Consul had been ordered to Maiamoras, but without foundation. In fact Consul Pierce resented this office last year, and subsequently the closing of the consulate was a matter of course in view of the complications caused by war. The United States Government has since that time preferred to be ernment has since that time preferred to be represented at Matamoras by a commercial agent instead of a consul. This call of officers have no political functions, and do not an executor or official recognition by the government of a country in which they reside At this on was appointed as such commercial arent in September, 1864, and in December, 1864 and in December, 1866 and the second from Wood within the past few days, showing him to be at its poet, and uninterrupted.

The President to-day

ins post, and uninterrupted.

The President to-day appointed Brig -Gen.
Price, of Ohio, Paymaster-General of the United lates, to date from November 29, vice Andrews
ettred. etired.

Last night, Mosby's guerillas came to Mnn-on's Hill. They stopped at A. B. Munson's

Last right, Mosby's guerillas came to Mun-nu's Hill. They stopped at A. B. Munson's buse, and took six of his horses. This is the cond alght visit Munson has had from these bibers. They numbered about thirty, and ere fresh from a conflict with a squad of our tivalry, which they had defeated.

were tresh from a conflict with a squad of our cavalty, which they had defeated.

New York, March 13.

The Tribune's Washington despatch save: Many Union officers distinguished for service and gallantry whose terms have expired have yielded to the flattering offers made by responsible parties, and accepted commands in the National army of Mexico. The service is immensely popular. Those of tried abilities and valor are especially songht after.

Senator Harlan has earnestly recommended to the President the appointment of a distinguished member of the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Congressional party that will visit Charleston will be composed of Scuators Harlan, Collamer, Morrill, Chaudler, Wale, Grimes, Wilson, Foster, Foste, Ramsey, Cowan, Lane, and others, and Representatives Clark, Rice, Allison, Morrill, Pike, and many others, with their ladies. They will go from here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, via Fortress Manroe, and will make the full trip in ten days.

The Tribune's Wilmington letter of the 3d says: The last of the paroled prisoners arrived at the lines yesterday. The flag of truce which has floated during the process of delivery has been withdrawn and all further intercourse suspended. The last lot numbered about six hundred, and in their wretchedness cap the climax of horrors.

Washington, March 14.

max of horrors, Washington, March 14.

President Lincoin has been suffer President Lincoin has been suffering with a evere attack of influenza for several days. He confined to his bed, and not receiving visitors. is confined to his bed, and not receiving visitors. The Navy Department has received information of the capture off Pazo Cavelo, Texas, of the English schooner Mathilda by the guubout Benobeco. She had a cargo of cotton, bagding, liquors, and rope. She cleared from Matamoras for Havane. New York, March 14.

Richmond Union prisoners who reached Aunapolis to-day, direct from Richmond, communicates some interesting intelligence in relation
to affairs at Richmond and Sheridan's moveneuts. He says he was confined in Castle
Thunder, and through the friends of Union
citizens obtained much information relative to
the events transpiring, about which the Richmond papers are effect. On Saturday night
hat Richmond was thrown into intense excitement by the announcement that Sheridan was
near the city. Alarms bells were rung and all
the homeguards and every available man that
could be sparred was harried off to repel the
Yankees, who were sald to be at Beaver Mills.
The Richmond exchement continued all night,
and increased to a paule throughout Sinday
and down to Monday morning. When he left
the alarm still prevailed.

with Grant.

Me ven cuts indicative of preparations for the avacuation of Richmond have been in progress in some time. The heavy machinery for manufacturing iron has been removed, and also the machinery of their pecusion cap manufactory, and all the carpenturs in the town were at work filling large Government orders for packing-boxes. The high water in the James river has boxes. The high water in the James river has subsided so much that the boat which conveys pisoners from Richmond couldn't pass above Rocketts, as she had been doing previously. From this circumstance it is hoped that Sheridan will find less difficulty in crossing the streams on his live of march.

Concorn, N. H., March 14.

The following is the vote for Governor in on indred and twenty-seven towns: Smythe, 24,-5; Harrington, 18,313 Marston is elected to ongress to the First District, and Patterson and Rollins are re-elected by about 2,000 maorston, Republican candidate for Congress, 07; Democrat 2,964; Sawyer 287. This in-

sures the election of three Republican members of Congress from New Hampshire, a gain of

NEW YORK, March 15. New York, March 15.
The Herald's Newhern correspondence, dated March 11th, says that some of the heaviest fighting there has been since the corps, commanded by General Cox, reached the vicinity of Kinston, occurred on Friday.

The rebels had evidently learned that General The rebels had evidently learned that General Couch, with a portion of the 23d corps, was not for off, and would soon join Cox, and it urged them to extraordinary desperation.

They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or twelve separate charges through the day. Generally they spent their fury upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything.

Our men however stood their ground heroically, as attested by piles of slain rebels lying before our works in various directions. The enemy also fought with valor worthy of a better cause.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from towards Wilmington and affected a junction with Cox which gave us an advantage of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed, so they at once organ to fall back, abandoning all further opposition on this side of the News river, and they are now on the north side of the river with the ridge that crosses over to Klugston partially

The much talked of ram Nense was also parthat distroyed. Our forces followed them us vigorously, and will doubtless prepare to cross ver the river at once by means of a pontoon ildge or by relaying new timbers over the old bridge for the curs to pass over.
We apprehend that there will be no difficulty now in driving the rebels back from any point where they may see fit to take a stand. Note.—This correspondent says Sherman has right. Laurel Hill, and not Fayetteville, is the place undoubtedly.—Reporter.]

New York, March 15. The Herald's Washington special says that etter from Schofield's headquarters, Newbern larch 11, says: This morning Hoke attempted break our lines, but was repulsed with ter Thie slanghter.

Our own loss is not more than 300 or 400 silled and wonuded. The rebel loss in killed, counded, and prisoners is cight times greate We have possession of the field, and the rebe dead and wounded are in our hands. Soultary supplies are abundant at the front. The Sanitary Commission has sent to Newbern one hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies, and is loading several more vessels for

Newbern is to be made a depot for Sanitary Newborn is to be made a depot for Sanitary opplies for the armles in North Carolina.

The Richmond papers show that the rebel engress which was to adjourn last Saturday, ave at the request of Jeff Davis, postponed adversment. It informed them that he expected blave something of Importance to-day before

New York, March 15.
It appears by later news that the defence of Fort Myers, Florida, by the Union garrison was a very brave one, and resulted in finally oblighing the rebels to retreat.

There were various reports at City Point and Washington concerning Sheridan's movements. One says he has entered Grant's lines morth and east of Richmond, while another says he has kept on continuously just west of Richmond. The Herald's Washington special says: No doubt is entertained here that Sherman has The Herald's Washington special says: No doubt is enterlained here that Sherman has reached Fayettesville without an engagement o any kind except cavalry skirmishes.

He will be joined at Fayetteuille by Schoffeld, and be resupplied. The direct communication with Sherman, notwithstanding the boastings of the rebel press, show they cannot stop his

NEW YORK, March 15. The Richmond Whig of the 13th says. Though it is well known that there is a Yaukee cavairy force raiding through some of the counties west of Richmonp on the Central Railroad, yet, unor steaming on the Central Railroad, yet, un-der advice at the War Department, it is consid-cred inexpedient to publish anything concern-ing their movements. FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.

The steamer Champion arrived here this morning from Wilmington on the 10th, bringing the first definite intelligence respecting Sherman and his forces. On the morn of the 11th sconts, from Sherman reached Wilmington with news that his army had reached Fayette. ville, North Carolina, and were camped in its immediate vicinity, quietly resting preparatory to another march northward.

Yesterday the enemy fell back across the use river, after burning the bridge across that It is also reported that they burned the rebel Kinston.

The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, even if they decide to make another stand, of which there is much doubt. Descripts and refugees continue to come into our lines.

word that he is all right, and marching on. We expect to hear some gratitying news from Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, has ent a force with supplies to the frant for the wounded. He has also collected a list of killed and wounded, which will be sent on for publi

General Schofield spent the Sabbath in New-

BALTIMORR, March 15. Captain McDonaid, of the light-ship at Smith's Polut, who was captured nearly a year since by the rebels, has just returned home, after a long the receis, has just returned home, after a long imprisonment at Salishury, N. C. He fully confirms the previous accounts of the horrors of the rebel prisons. He learns from one of the corporais, who had charge of the matter, that, from the 10th of October to the 1st of January, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five of our men died out of the ten thousand imprisoned here. He says the physicians of Salisbury volunteered their services to attend the hospital, and showed evident symmetry for the confirmation. and showed evident sympathy for the sufferers, doing what little they could, indicating that they were at heart Unionists, but the rebei officers would permit nothing to be done to mit gate their sufferings. The patients, with typhole fever and other diseases, with scarce a rag to cover their nakedness, were laid upon the barfloor of some wietched workshop which was used as a hospital. Sometimes a little straw other litter was obtained for the sick, but sn was the accumulation of filth and the rishing food that death was the onl for the siek. Thousands of our meu are of langer, and lie out night after night, out shelter and nearly naked, through the frosts and cold rains. In the language of Captain McD.: "The horrors of the place can never be written, and scarcely be credited when read."

NEW YORK, March 15. The Commercial's Washington special says: The stories of mulfasance in the Interior Department are pronounced without foundation by the National Intelligencer. It is understood that Secretary McCullough contemplates the of Jay Cooke & Co.

of Jav Cooke & Co.

A deepatch from Newbern, dated the 11th, eays that the prisoners taken by the rebels in front of Kingston have been recaptured; that Gen. Terry has formed a junction with our troops there, and that Sherman was expected in the rear of the rebels at Goldsboro on the 11th or 12th lnst.

The Post's Washington special says: Gen. Scholield has placed Gen. Henry in command at Wilmington. He is a native of North Carolina, but has resided in the North many years. He left the Hartford Press to enter the army.

Washington, March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 15, At noon to-day, the War Department has advices by the steamer Lehlgh, at Fortress Mon-ree, that Schofield occupied Kingston, N. C. on the 13th lnst, General Bragg and his army Rumors prevail that peace commissioners have reached City Point from Richmond, but

have reached City Point from Richmond, but uo Information, alter a careful inquiry, can be obtained to continu their truth. These rumors came by way of Baltimore, but from no re-sponsible source. Information from the Army of the Potomac.

cution, trial, and conviction for any offence committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war. The President turther directs committed by them assigned of other wise against the laws of war. The President turther directs that all non-residents and foreigners, who are or who beteatter shall be found in the United States who have been or shall have been en gaged in violating the thockade of the insurgent porte, shall leave the United states within twelve days from the publication of this order or from their subsequent arrival in the United States if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the contriv. And such persons shall not return to the United States will arrest and commit to the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have a passport or not, and they will be detained in custody till the end of the war or until discharged by a subsequent order of the President.

of the was to bridge of the President.

(Stoned)

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15. The Union Convention nominated James G. Suith for re-election for Governor, and J. Dunnel, of Pawtucket, for Lieutenant-Governor. NEW YORK, March 14.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 7th, bringing half a million in treasure, The last news from Central America was numportant. There is a rumor from Ecuador that there is alkely to be further trouble between that State and the United States of Columbia, the most important news is that the Peruvian Government has seized Ex-President Castilla, generaltesimo of Peru, on a charge of attempt to get up a revolution, and sent him off to ing to get up a revolution, and sent him off to The war between Brazil and the republics of Urnguay and Paraguay is raging fiercely.

The steamer Sacramento arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, on the 7th. A report from Acapulco says that General Vario has descrited Maximilian and joined the

NEW YORK, March 11. There is a considerable panic to-day in all the markets and in business circles.

The Express says: There was a general feeling of depression and uncasiness at the produce ing of acpression and unexamess at the produce exchange, which increased at the amouncement of the failures among Philadelphia dealers. Flour declined 10@11c, wheat 5@7c, corn 2@3c, and Ic, and butter 1@2c. Purk declined \$1@ 125. Cotton declined 3c. Two large tirms in the latter trade have some no. the butter trade have gone up.
Goid closed at 1776/178, and weak.
Drafting commenced and proceeded quietly

here to day.

The Post's special says Richmond papers of
Monday are full of accounts of Sheridan's exploits in the vicinity of Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 15, A citizen prisoner, released from Sallsbury, nos that arrangements have been made for the clease of all the citizen-prisoners of the North sho are new held in the South. The redsold many Southern Union men, some of whom have been in prison for three years, undergoing severe treatment. Our Government in effecting, the recent exchange is said to have made no de-mand for the release of these men, and they are thus doomed to a hopeless captivity

rden under the President's proclamation It reported that there are a large number in da who will return and resume their pinces the ranks. The authorities announce that the New York oldiers' Home at the depot in this city will excafter be open to all paroled Union prisers. The Tribune's Washington special says that

one of the most celebrated fighting regiments of New York, with every officer, from Colonel down, have taken a vow to serve in the popur cause in Mexico as soon as their term wing item, which we find in the Chicago Journal of Friday evening, will be interesting the members of the draft clubs of this city, to whom it is as applicable as to those of Chicago:

S. Hayes, Esq. of the clitzens' committee, while in Washington a few days ago, labored with the authorities to obtain a concession that draft associations might be credited with the recruits obtained by them, but in vain. That gentleman then cansed a provision to be inserted in the amended enrolment act, then pending in Congress, which act was passed and become a law on the 3d day of March Instant. Under this act, it will be seen by the following correspondence, the authorities concede that draft associations may be credited with recruits:

By telegraph | Curcaoo, March 6 to whom it is as applicable as to those of Chicago

By telegraph ] CHICAGO, MARCH 6
To Procest Marchal General J. B. Fry, Washington City, D. C.:
Can you, under the new enrolment act, allow protective associations to furnish men in advance of draft, and receive credit therefor?

8. S. HAYES. telegraph ] Cincago, March 6

By telegraph. ] Washington City, March 9. To S. S. Huyes, Chicago: To S. S. Hayes, Chicago:

The twenty-third section, act of March 3d, eighteen hundred and sixty-five (1865), authorizes any number of persons to furnish recruits previous to draft, and the persons furnishing them to be exempt. Copy of law sent to your Provest Marshal to-day.

JAS. B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

MATFIELD, GRAVES COUNTY, KY.,)

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: If one Editors of the Louveille Journal:

I send you the following for publication, which I think will not be amiss just at this time in Kentucky, as well for the honor of the State that gave birth to the hero of my narrative as for the subject himself; also for the lesson it teaches, that men, who have risen to emineuce and honorable distinction, as a general rule, have not been to the "manor-born," fed with a silver spoon, or rocked in the craile of fintune by black hands, and to hold up before the rising generation a noble example, worthy of imitation by the youth of the present general on. in whatever condition it may have been their lot

About the year 1829 the writer of this was a About the year 1820 the writer of this was a country schoolmoster" in the southern part of ristian country. Kentucky, on the "Tobacco ad" from Salubria Springs to Clarksville, bnessee. Auont three hundred vards west of schoolhouse, on a beautiful eminence, stood og cabin on a small tract of land. There are the stood of the schoolhouse, and the school of the best of the school of the school of the best of the school of the scho larmer, with a large family of children, whom he was anxious to educale to the heat of his ability. He paironized my school with the smallengones, while the larger had to be kept at home to assist in supporting the rest of the family, for he owned no slaves, although he was chilrely surrounded by those who did own them to a considerable extent for that day. None of these property-holders' sons, so far as I know, have ever risen to any higher distinction than that of respectable, wealthy clizeus. The school went on, the poor man's children came, but I think the subject of my narrative was among those who had to be kept at home. Ever and anon I received pressing invitations by the children to necompany them home to spend the evening under their paternal roof. I accepted the invitation, and I never shall forget the joyons and proud expressions of "Little Frank," depicted in every muscle of his face, and glistening eve and proud bearing, as he nimbly stepped off to lead the way. I received a hearty welcome from the whole family. Supper being over and cishes disposed of, the whole family were scated around a comfortable fire, with a liberal supply of brush to keep up a light. I found the father and mother quite longacious and agreeable in conversation, which embraced celucation, religion, and politics the children was anxious to educate to the hest of his and agreeable in conversation, which embraced education, religion, and polities, the children, In the meantime, being very attentive to all that was said. Among the lopics under the head of politics, referred to, was "gradual emunchantion," then becoming a popular theme in Kentucky, on which the old man expressed his mind

The conversation on these subjects (which was both amusing and instructing) being well-night exhausted, I turned me to my right, and observed a rongh-faced, rustle looking boy of about twelve years old, squatted hard by the jam, ponring over his books and papers by a brush candle, securing to be no longer interested in our couversation. I devoted my attention to him, and, spoke some kind word of encouragement—which I was the better prepared to do, having had to grapple with the same difficulties and circumstances that surrounded him, and my heart beat warmly in sympathy when I beheld in his conduct and conversation a self-rell-ant and persevering determination to make himselt a man. I discovered that he possessed a guod intellect, a quick apprehension, good reasonable powers, and an extraordinary memory and fluency of speech, united with leadstry and perseverance. Endowments and qualities and faculties of such rare combination, in my optnion, could not fail to enable him to overleap every opposing obstacle in his way to the niche of eminent distriction.

A few years elapsed. The cry of "West-ward, Ho," prevailed in the neighborhood, and his father joined the tide of emigration flowing in that direction. This move was made at the right time and in the right direction for the The conversation on these subjects (which in that direction. This move was made at the right time and in the right direction for the subject of my narrative, as it placed him in a field and under circumstances more favorable to the entire development of his natural endowments. This ended for the time being our further acquaintance. About eighteen or twen-ty years had passed, and I was travelling in the West and called at C——, in the State of Illiwest and caned at the streets I was sud-nois. While walking the streets I was sud-denly confronted by a robust, kindly-faced man of smiling countenance, who, seizing man of smiling countenance, who, seizing my hand, gave it the hearty shake of an old acquaintance, and called me hy name, course he had grown ont of my knowledge, no sconer had he mentioned the "school" I cannot speak in two high terms of General Mervis, Costar, and Devins, and the officers of the columns of the

and the state of t

wer aid topple from the walls of oil Sum lee than the lightning conveyed the meaning the far distant West—"To arms! to arms our country exist." The rallying cry rings at from every quarter. "Dixie, ILA" to the

We now find our hero obecient to his connerv's call, laving aside his cleant's case to plead his contry's cause with arguments as pointed as the bayonet, potent as iron tail stones, and suffing asthe fumes of burning sulf-hur. He rose rapidly in tank in the proud army of the Northwest, and his gallant conduct on bloody fields, won for him the promotles of Major-General. The writer is not sufficiently acquainted to speak advisedly of his military career. Shall I tell the reader that that rough-faced rustic boy of thirty-five years ago, fsquatted hard by the jamb, reading by a brush caudle, is Major-General John Newton Palmer commanding the District of Kentucky? Music: "The Fisg o'er Sampter floats,"

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H ROBBINS.

FROM THE SOUTH. SHERMAN A "YANKER BRUTE."
[From the Richmond Seutinel, March 9.]

[From the Richmond Seutinel, March 9.]
The correspondence between Generals Sherman and Hampton in to-day's paper will arouse the manliness of every one who reads it. General Hampton will receive the thanks of every Confederale for his spirited and appropriate answer to the Yankee brute.

This correspondence reveals the fate of the beautiful city of Columbia. Fired into without warning, and laid in ashes after surrender, Sherman has earned for himself the hate of mankind and the treatment due to a wild beast. His barbarity will have an effect opposite to that which he designed, and will arouse even old men and boys to shoot down him and his so-called foragers at every opportunity. so-called foragers at every opportunity PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE,

The Confederate Senate, on Thursday, Murch , passed the following resolution, in connect a with the foregoing subject, on the motion tion with the foregoing subject, on the motion of Mr. Wigfall:

"Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the thanks of Congress and the whole country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton for his manly letter of the 27th of February, 1865, addressed to General W. T. Sherman, and that, ln the opinion of Congress, the Executive department chould sustain General Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter." REVOVAL OF PRISONERS AN INCREDIBLE TALE

A letter in the Salisbnry (N. C.) Watchman indes to the removal of a number of Yankerlsoners from Wilmington to Goldsboro, who the former place was evacuated by our forces. Feur of the prisoners died on their way on account of the train running so fact they could not draw any wind into their bellows. As soon as they would draw their last breath their Yankee brethreu would take them by the heels and oss them overboard with as much nonchaia as if they were so many brutes.

THE TODACCO AFFAIR AT FREDERICKSBURG The Richmond Whlg gives an account of the ir at Fredericksburg as follows: A portion of Gibbons's division of the Army of the James arrived at Frederickshung or words evening in transports convoyed by two gunboats. Their arrival was not wholly unexpected; though the people were led to believe hat they would not come with any hostile in-

that they would not come with any hostile in-ters!.

It was understood that certain parties, with the convivance of both Governments, had per-fected an arrangement for the shipment of a large quantity of tobacco to the United Etates, lor which a lot of bacon was to be sent in ex-change. The tobacco was forwarded from this city to Fredericksbung and Hamilton's Crussing last week. General Grant was informed of what was going on, and determined to play a "Yan-kee trick" upon the speculators. He accord-ingly sent the force mentioned to Fredericksburg to dectroy the tobacco. His orders were exe-cuted, and the Yankees thereopon returned to their quariers. Some thirty freight cars belong-ing to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rall-road Company were also destroyed. ing to the Richmond and Fredericesbury ivan-oad Company were also destroyed. Some of the people of Frederick burg went o the wharf to witness the landing of the Yan-ices, spiposing they were about to carry out he arrangement in good faith; but they were soon undeceived and scattered. The Yankees did not molest the citizens during their stay.

The Dispatch says, in relation to the tobacc We are informed that Mr. Singleton had noth-We are informed that Mr. Singleton had nothing to do with the two hnudred thousand pounds of tobacco carried from this city to Fredericksburg, and there burned by the enemy. It is said it was sold to the Yaukee Government for greenbacks, carried to Fredericksburg for them, and deposited there at their risk, and that it was burnt by an officious Yankee commander of grupboals, who, it is presumed, was ignorant of the purchase of the article by his Government.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill rel caling so much of the exemption law as exempts one overseer or agriculturist on each tarm on which fifteen field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty are employed, but that persons over forty-five shall be granted exemptions as heretofore. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the Pre-ident or sferreday of War except persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field; persons over the age of forty, and ct artisans, mechanics, and laborers employed in the nitre and mining bureau, in Irealities where slave labor cannot with safety be THE EXEMPTION LAW, itles where slave labor cannot with safety be employed, and persons of scientific skill; and with the same exceptions ail exemptions and lerails heretofore granted by the President or Secretaly of War by virtue of sald act a e hereby

MARRIAGE IN REBULDOM. They still marry and are given in marriage in effelden. We find the following in the Richmend Enquirer of the 9th:

Married, on Tucsday evening, March 7, 1895, at the residence of Lewis D. Crenshaw, Rich-nend, Va. by the Rev Joshna Perkins, Capt. Edward R. Baird, Confederate States Army, and Virginia P. Barron, danghier of Com. Samue. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTURKY,)
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13, 1865.

General Oracrs, No. 10. General Orners, No. 10.

The General commanding announces to the colored men of Kentucky that by an act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March. 1855, the wives and children of fall colored men who have becreforce emisted or who may hereafter emilts in the military carvice of the Government are made thee.

This act of justice to the soldiers claims from them renewed efforts, by courage, fortitude, and discipilies, to win a good name to be shared by a free wife and free children. To colored men not in the acmy it offers an opportunity to coin freetom for themselves and their postarity.

The rights secured to colored soldiers under this law will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authori-will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authori-

will, if necessary, be enforced by the military and tice of this Department and it is exposed that the lean and women of Kentineks will encourage of and to entire in the army, and, after they have done even to entire in the harmy, and, after they have done even in the man upholders of their Gayermanes is feeders of their he mes, and exercise to and the he we women and child en made free by this law it is

less women and child en made free by the lew that be necessary the lew that be necessary the lew that be necessary that the people of the State.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Palmen.

J. P. WATSON, m14 dedwl Captain and A. A. G. HRADQUARTEES DRPARTMENT OF KINTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 13, 1965.

General Orders, No. 11. ieneral Orders, Ao. 11.

Campe of rendexwous for the reception of recruits are crelly established at the following-named places, and the officers designated as commandants will immediately where upon their duties:

Camp Nctoon—Lieuthenant Colonel Geo. A. Hannaford, 32th Culted States golored infantry, commandants. 

proper establishment and record J. M. Palmer.
By command of Major-General J. M. Palmer.
J. P. Walfins
ml4 d6&w1 Captain and A. A. G.

ml4 d6&wl

Captain and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Darastment of Kengucky, Louisvilles, Ky., March II, 1365, §

General Orders, No. 9.

Brevet Brigadier-General James S. Brisbin, U. S. Veinsteers, is breeby amounced on the Department Staff, as Septimizendent of the organization of United States treeps, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, and the order of the organization of White and colored United States troops in Kentucky, and will issue the necessary instructions to accure the enlishment of such troops as rapidly as possible.

Centual dins Officers of troops in this Department are directed to afford him every facility in their power. All communications and reports in reforence to the organization of white or correct troops listended for these Headquarters will be addressed to him.

General Brisbin will establish his Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

By command of Major-General J. M. Palmer.

Captain and A. A. A. (General,

ml4 d6&wl Captain and A. A. A. General, Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? Ali who suffer believe they cught to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons

ol Dyspepsia, Notvonsness, Sour Stomach, Less of Appe-tite, Sinking Weakness, Gerferal Debility, and Mental Despendency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the price troots and herbe, earefully repared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle simulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are BERMEN, Feb. 18, 1865.
The general flatness remained the same, with the exception of small transactions at piless showing no improvement. Sales were of
Maryland-Forty-three blds ordinary oily to ordinary
sound at 5% 65% greats.
Ohlo—Vey firm. Sales 50 blds ordinary and good
ordinary brown and green at 8 greats, and 45 blds ordinary
browd to middling colored at 5% greats.
Kentucky—Sales 135 blds ordinary, partly frosted, at
\$8,60% greats; 7 blds middling lety; in termentation,
\$1.9% greats; and 60 libds heavy and substantial at 11% 3
bly greats.

On the 12th inst, of contestion of the brain, at Scentis, Informary, Kare, Kommer, in the 3th year KATE SMITH.

Killed on the 7th of February, by James H. Branch
Dr. T. B. Suzery, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

On the 14th linet., at the Barracks H spital, on Mair
street, of pnenmonia, REEREN G. LAWREN, son of Isase
Lembert, of Daviess county, Kentucky.

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Is Health Worth Having? If it is, protect it. It is a lewel as easily lost as virtu

occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonle used for this purpose. The medicinal time only. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER3-a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the nest effective tonics, alteratives, regulators, and depura kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable resorative, not disagreeship to the taste and eminently invigorables. No other stimulant produces the same offect as this Stomachie. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, ar occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strongthens the nervous system and

the animal spirite. RARE CHANCE To Medical Men for Investment. THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT MOVING TO CALI-The Lafayette Eye and Ear indemary,' DE. P. W. F. D. Da. m16 d28w1° P. O. Drawer 15, Lafsyette, Ind.

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increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. he secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the dee thick and namel; the eyes are weak; the same of mell is lessened or destroyed; Jeafness fraque

ambient common and individual appears or that the person is obliged to seem his throat in the morning of a thick ards tray museus, which has allow down from the head during the might. When a takes place the person may be once that his disease is on its way to the image, and should lose no time in rresting it. The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symp-ms. Write for our pumphlet describing fully als imptoms; it will be sent FKEE to any address. CALL for SMELYE'S CATARRH REMADY, and

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